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**CLAIMS****[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] The excess ovulation animal which are the transgenic nonhuman animal which generated to the individual the totipotency cell which introduced the DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2, and its descendant animal, and is characterized by holding the above-mentioned DNA fragment in a somatic cell chromosome.

[Claim 2] The excess ovulation animal of claim 1 whose promotor array is a promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotropic hormone.

[Claim 3] The excess ovulation approach characterized by making the protein which is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of an excess ovulation animal according to claim 1, medicates an animal with the imprint controlling factor of a promotor array, and has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover.

[Claim 4] The excess ovulation approach characterized by making the protein which is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of an excess ovulation animal according to claim 2, medicates an animal with a gonadotropic hormone, and has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover.

[Claim 5] The excess ovulation animal introduced into the ovary in the oocyte which carried out the transformation by the recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array

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numbers 1 or 2.

[Claim 6] The excess ovulation animal of claim 5 whose promotor array is a promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotrophic hormone.

[Claim 7] The excess ovulation approach characterized by making the protein which is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of an excess ovulation animal according to claim 5, medicates an animal with the imprint controlling factor of a promotor array, and has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover.

[Claim 8] The excess ovulation approach characterized by making the protein which is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of an excess ovulation animal according to claim 6, medicates an animal with a gonadotrophic hormone, and has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover.

[Claim 9] The excess ovulation approach which is an approach of promoting ovulation of a naive animal individual artificially, and is characterized by making the protein which has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 by medicating an animal individual with protein kinase repressor, SUTAUROSUPORIN, or those derivatives discover.

[Claim 10] The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array number 1.

[Claim 11] The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotrophic hormone, and the DNA array of the array number 1.

[Claim 12] The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array number 2.

[Claim 13] The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotrophic hormone, and the DNA array of the array number 2.

[Claim 14] The cell isolated from the excess ovulation animal according to claim 1 or 2.

[Claim 15] The cell of claim 14 whose cell is a reproductive cell.

[Claim 16] Oocyte which carried out the transformation by the recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2.

[Claim 17] Oocyte of claim 16 whose promotor array is a promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotrophic hormone.

[Translation done.]

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## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the approach of controlling artificially the number of ovulation of the transgenics excess ovulation animal to which the number of ovulation of a mature ovum can be made to increase, and a this excess ovulation animal or a naive animal.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Many primordial follicles (primordialfollicles) are formed in fetus or after the birth in the ovary of the female individual of mammalian. This primordial follicle is what consists of oocyte which is a reproductive cell which will become an ovum in the future, and a granulosa cell which surround it. The number decided for every sexual cycle through the whole life of an individual these primordial follicles The primary ovarian follicle (primary follicles), The secondary follicle (secondary follicles) and the vesicular ovarian follicle (antral follicles or vesicularfollicles). And it grows to the Graafian follicle (graafian follicles), finally oocyte matures, and it is ovulation (ovulation). The process in which it results is stepped on. However, it is 99.9% although it is only that very few primordial follicles reach an ovulation process as the number of the primordial follicles at the time of birth is restricted by animal species and shown in drawing 1 , and a part finishes with hibernation. A primordial follicle is the "atresia

"folliculi" (atresia) at the growth way. It backs through the process said.

[0003] Although age, a breeding cycle, pregnancy, lactation, the hormone balance of ovary inside and outside, a nutrition, ischemia, etc. were mentioned as a factor whose ovarian follicle backs, the detailed molecule mechanism had been unknown for a long time. In recent years, it sees in the case of the atresia folliculi — from observation of morphological and biochemical and histological change, concentration of nucleus chromatin and nuclear fragmentation are accepted in the granulosa cell of an atretic follicle, and closing of ovarian follicle and the relation of apoptosis are suggested. From bacterial research, a gonadotropic hormone controls the apoptosis in the atretic follicle of a rat (Tilly et al. and "reference name --) A magazine name, vol.page 1992; Chun " et al. and Endocrinology 135 : 1845-1853 and 1994; Tilly et al. and Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023, 1995; Tilly and Tilly and Endocrinology 136: 242-252 and 1995, A part of the depressant action moreover, the growth hormone in ovarian follicle It minds (). [Tilly et al., ] [Mol.] Endocrinol.6 : 1942-1950, 1992; Chun et al. and Endocrinology 135: 1845-1853, 1994; Tilly et al. and Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023 and 1995 are clear. furthermore, as backing of possibility that apoptosis serves as an important point of the optional feature of ovarian follicle The active oxygen in the granulosa cell depending on a gonadotropic hormone (Tilly and Tilly, Endocrinology 136:242-252, 1995). The antioncogene (Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136:1394-14023) of p53 grade, ced-3/interleukin 1 converting enzyme (ICE: ) interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme Related gene (Flaws et al., Endocrinology 136:5042-5053) Change is reported.

[0004] However, the detailed elucidation was not made about what kind of function is achieved in the device which controls survival and selection of the ovarian follicle in the ovary containing the oocyte these factors of whose are reproductive cells, or whether the factor which controls apoptosis further is related to how [ those ]. however --- although it was reported very much recently that the Bcl-2 related gene product which controls apoptosis and has the prolongation-of-life function of a cell is discovered by the ovarian follicle in the rat ovary (Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136:232-241, 1995) From observation of the mouse which made Bcl-2 gene suffer a loss by gene targetting, it was suggested that Bcl-2 are participating only in the survivability of a primordial follicle (3668 Ratts et al., Endocrinology 136:3665- 1995). Possibility that apoptosis repressor different from a Bcl-2 related gene product is involving from this in process of degradation and closing of the primary ovarian follicle which grew from the primordial follicle, the secondary follicle, and the ovarian follicle in the ovary in the vesicular ovarian follicle is assumed.

[0005] On the other hand, in connection with development of the molecule biological technique in recent years, it is

nerve cell apoptosis control protein (neuronal apoptotic inhibitory protein:NAIP) as a gene of cause of the spine nature muscular-atrophy syndrome (spinal muscular atrophy: SMA) which is a familial hereditary disease by positional cloning which is – \*\* of the technique. It was isolated (Royet al., Cell 80:167–178, 1995). Furthermore, this NAIP gene was introduced into various cultured cells, and when \*\*\* to which induction of appointment \*\*-SHISU is carried out was given to the cell, it became clear that that cell death is controlled (Liston et al., Nature 379:349–353, 1996). From these results, possibility that NAIP was a factor which has a cell prolongation-of-life-function in the controlling mechanism of the apoptosis which cannot be explained only by the intervention of a Bcl-2 related gene product was suggested.

[0006] In the living body, the burying-him-alive-cell death called apoptosis is a phenomenon indispensable as a device which eliminates an unnecessary cell when maintaining a living body's homeostasis which consists of countless cells. The manifestation of NAIP in an animal individual controls degradation and closing of ovarian follicle, and it not only controls the apoptosis of a nerve cell, but is considered to function as keeping constant the number of ovulation programmed by the animal species. Therefore, if it becomes possible to control this NAIP gene expression artificially, the number of ovulation will become possible [ producing efficiently the useful animals (livestock animals, such as a cow and a horse etc.) which are fractions ] in spite of the ovulation inducing drug processings including the sterility therapy in *Homo sapiens*.

[0007] This invention is made in view of the situation as above, and aims at offering the excess ovulation animal which holds all the cDNA arrays of a foreignness NAIP gene. Moreover, this invention aims at offering the approach of promoting the number of ovulation of the above-mentioned animal artificially.

[0008] Furthermore, this invention is required for the purpose of offering the approach to which the number of ovulation of a naive animal individual (animal individual into which the foreignness gene is not introduced) including *Homo sapiens* is made to increase artificially.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is the transgenic nonhuman animal which generated to the individual the totipotency cell which introduced the DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2 as what solves the above-mentioned technical problem, and its descendant animal, and offers the excess ovulation animal (claim 1) characterized by holding the above-mentioned DNA fragment in a somatic cell

chromosome.

[0010] Moreover, this invention offers the excess ovulation animal (claim 5) introduced into the ovary in the oocyte which carried out the transformation by the recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2. In addition, in these excess ovulation animals, the above-mentioned promotor array makes it the desirable mode to be the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotrophic hormone (claims 2 and 6).

[0011] Furthermore, this invention is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of the above-mentioned excess ovulation animal (claims 1 and 5), mediates an animal with the imprint controlling factor of a promotor array, and offers the excess ovulation approach (claims 3 and 7) characterized by making the protein which has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover. A promotor array is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of the excess ovulation animal (claims 2 and 6) which is the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotrophic hormone, and this invention mediates an animal with a gonadotrophic hormone, and offers the excess ovulation approach (claims 4 and 8) characterized by making the protein which has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover further again.

[0012] Furthermore, this invention is the approach of promoting ovulation of a naive animal individual artificially, and offers the excess ovulation approach (claim 9) characterized by making the protein which has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover by medicating an animal individual with protein kinase repressor, SUTAUROSUPORIN, or those derivatives.

[0013] The recombination vector containing the DNA fragment with which this invention besides the above invention includes a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2 (claims 10 and 12), The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotrophic hormone, and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2 (claims 11 and 13), The cell (claim 14) isolated from the above-mentioned transgenic nonhuman animal and the oocyte (claim 16) which carried out the transformation by the recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2 are offered, respectively.

[0014] Hereafter, the gestalt of implementation of this invention is explained in detail.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention] In this invention, the gene used as a means of degradation / closing control of ovarian follicle is a NAIP gene isolated as a gene of cause of SMA from 5th chromosome macrobrachia of *Homo sapiens* 13.1 field (5q13.1), and that overall length cDNA has the base sequence of the array number 1 or the array number 2. such cDNA -- for example, 1 section array of the array numbers 1 or 2 -- a probe -- carrying out -- from the cDNA library of the various existing animal origins -- it can isolate -- or a part of array numbers 1 or 2 -- by making an array into a primer, PCR magnification can be carried out and it can obtain. Moreover, the array number 1 or the overall length of the DNA array of two is sufficient as cDNA introduced into an animal individual, or the coding region part is sufficient as it. And in creation of the excess ovulation animal of this invention, this cDNA array and the DNA fragment which connected the promotor array with that upstream are prepared, and the transgenic animal which generated to the individual the totipotency cell which introduced this DNA fragment is created.

[0016] Since a promotor array makes this cDNA array discover within the ovary, it is desirable to use the promotor array of the gene which uses as an imprint controlling factor the matter which exists in an ovary unique target, and the promotor array of the receptor gene of gonadotropic hormones, such as follicle-stimulating hormone and corpus luteal hormone, is desirable especially. Or the promotor array of the foreign gene which uses the matter which is not inherent in the animal species to be used as an imprint controlling factor can also be used. In this case, it can be made discovered, only when introduced cDNA is not spontaneously discovered and prescribes that imprint controlling factor for the patient from the exterior.

[0017] For example, the transgenic animal of this invention can be created by the following approaches. Each reading frame is made in agreement, a promotor array and the DNA array (or that part array) of the array numbers 1 or 2 are \*\*\*\*(ed), a DNA fragment is prepared, and this DNA fragment is introduced into the totipotency cell of a nonhuman mammal. The target animals are useful livestock, such as a cow, Buta, a horse, and a sheep, or are pets, such as a dog, and a cat, the primates, an animal for an experiment, etc. Moreover, as a totipotency cell, a cultured cell like an embryonic stem cell besides a fertilized egg or an early embryo can be used. Impregnation of the DNA fragment to these totipotency cells can use a well-known approach, i.e., an electrostatic pulse method, the liposome method, a calcium phosphate method, a microinjection method, etc. Next, transplant to the oviduct of assumed parents the cell which poured in the DNA fragment, the animal generated to the individual is made born, and it breeds. And a somatic cell is taken out and existence of the DNA fragment which carried out Southern blot analysis of the DNA in this cell,

and introduced it is checked. He is the founder about the individual by which inclusion for the chromosome of a DNA fragment was checked. (Founder) Then, this introductory DNA fragment is transmitted to 50% of that descendant, and can produce the excess ovulation animal of this invention continuously.

[0018] And the excess ovulation animal which carried out in this way and was created has the introductory DNA fragment for the chromosome of all the cells, and makes a promotor array discover cDNA of a NAIP gene by existence of a specific imprint controlling factor. When a promotor array is the promotor of the receptor gene of follicle-stimulating hormone, it is specifically discovered only by the granulosa cell of the ovary in which the hormone exists, and cDNA controls degradation and closing of ovarian follicle. Of course, although the NAIP gene of internality exists in an animal individual and the number of ovulation is controlled, since the excess ovulation animal of this invention discovers degradation / closing repressor of ovarian follicle so much with the NAIP gene cDNA of the introduced foreignness, compared with a naive animal, a lot of ovulation is possible for it. Moreover, excess ovulation is also artificially controllable by medicating a promotor with a specific imprint controlling factor.

[0019] On the other hand, the excess ovulation animal of this invention can be created also by introducing the above-mentioned DNA fragment directly in the ovary of an animal individual. That is, the recombination vectors (an adenovirus vector, retrovirus vector, etc.) incorporating a DNA fragment are transplanted to the ovary of an animal individual by the physical approach. Or the oocyte which carried out the transformation by the above-mentioned recombination vector is transplanted to the ovary. A NAIP gene carries out the abundant manifestation also of such an animal rather than a naive animal into the ovary, and it serves as excess ovulation. Moreover, it is possible to control the excess ovulation by prescribing for the patient the imprint controlling factor of the promotor array connected with the NAIP gene cDNA.

[0020] This invention also offers the excess ovulation approach of promoting ovulation of a naive animal individual artificially further again. That is, all animal individuals are equipped with the NAIP gene into that genome, and the gene of this internality can be made to discover transient by carrying out whole body administration of protein kinase repressor (for example, immunosuppressant FK506 grade), or SUTAUROSUPORIN (K252A etc.) or these derivatives. A lot of ovulation is attained in an animal individual including *Homo sapiens*, without using an ovulation inducing drug etc., and insurance and a positive sterility therapy are offered by this.

[0021] Next, the experimental result which checked that a NAIP gene was a gene which surely participates in

degradation / closing control of ovarian follicle is shown, and the effectiveness of this invention is explained.

(1) Humidity and temperature were bred under the environment adjusted uniformly, and superovulation processing of an ingredient, an approach animal, and the gonadotropin hormone processing ICR system female mouse (it purchases from Japanese Clare, Inc.) was carried out for \*\* term 12 hours (5:00 – 17:00) at the time of 3 weeks old. That is, the pregnant-mare-serum gonadotropin hormone (pregnant mare serum gonadotropin, PMSG) of 5IU was injected intraperitoneally, and the *Homo sapiens* chorionic gonadotropin (human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG) of 5IU was injected intraperitoneally similarly 48 hours after.

in Carry out paraffin embedding after carrying out dehydration \*\*\*\* of the mouse ovary which carried out situ hybridization BUAN immobilization, and it is 5–6 micrometers in thickness. They are 10 \*\* to the slide glass which carried out silane coat \*\*\* after thin sectioning at the intercept. After making it dry, the organization intercept which performed deparaffinization row hydrophilic actuation according to the conventional method was \*\*\*<sup>(ed)</sup> 0.3% by Protease (Triton-X (2 between parts), 0.2 %HCl (for 20 minutes), and 20microg/ml) (for 20 minutes) K. Furthermore, after being immersed in the fresh paraformaldehyde of 4 % for 5 minutes and making it re-fix to it, it processed in the 0.2 % glycine for 1 hour, residual ARUDEHITO was neutralized, and it \*\*\*<sup>(ed)</sup> by formamide 50% as pre-hybridization for 2 hours.

[0022] In antisense one of NAIP and the sense RNA probe which are used for high buri die ZEJON *Homo sapiens* naip gene (Roy et al. --) Cell 80:167–178 and 195 of 1995 A part of BIR1, BIR2, and BIR3 of the BIR (baculoviral inhibition of apoptosis protein repeat) field from a base to 1263 bases It is a subclo to pBluscript about the included gene fragment ( drawing 2 ). – The vector which carried out NINGU is used. Digoxigenin (Digoxigenin:DIG)-RNA labeling Kit of Boehringer Mannheim The generated DIG indicator RNA probe was used by using and carrying out an in vitro imprint. In addition, about this PU opening 1 BU, the gay opening G with mouse c-IAP1 which is an IAP (inhibitor of apoptosis protein) related gene is 30 – 40%, and is understood that crossover nature is low. Hybridization is 50% formamide, 10% dextran sulfate, 1X Denhardt's solution, and 100. It carried out to \*\*\*\*\* of mug/ml single strand salmon sperm DNA, 100microg [/ml] Escherichia coli tRNA, and 10 mM DICHIOSUTE oar under the 50-degree C condition in the moisture chamber for 16 to 20 hours using 65 degrees C and the solution which added the RNA probe denatured by the processing for 5 minutes beforehand. Next, in order to remove an unreacted RNA probe from the preparation, the following washing actuation was performed. First, after washing for 20 minutes in 4XSSC, processing

for 30 minutes and washing 37 degrees C in 20microg [/ml ] RNase, it reaches 2 XSSC under a 68 more-degree C condition. It washed in 0.2XSSC for 1 hour each.

[0023] 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl-phosphate-nitroblue tetrazolium after making the alkali FOSUFATA 1 ZE indicator DIG antibody of Boehringer Mannheim react in detection by the immunohistochemistry reaction (BCIP/NBT) The signal in which existence of RNA of a NAIP gene is shown according to considering as a substrate and making it color under 4-degree C conditions was detected. About creation of BUAN immobilization of the histochemistry-detection mouse ovary of apoptosis, paraffin embedding, and an organization intercept, it applied to the above-mentioned approach correspondingly. Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase-(TdT) mediated dUTP-biotin nick end labeling (TUNEL) whose detection of morphological apoptosis is the approach of detecting fragmentation in the NUKURESOMU unit of Chromosome DNA in histochemistry -- law was used. After using MEBSTAIN Kit (Medical & Biological Laboratories) fundamentally, carrying out PU opening TEAZE processing of the organization intercept first and making the amount of [ of the fragmentation DNA in a nucleus ] 3'OH end incorporate biotin-ized dUTP, add streptoavidin-HRP (horseradish peroxidase), combined TUNEL assay, it was made to color using DAB (diaminobenzidine) as a substrate, and Fragmentation DNA was detected to it.

The ovary is extracted from the ICR juvenile female mouse of isolation of a granulosa cell, and 3 weeks old culture, fat tissue, blood, etc. are removed on a filter paper, and it is an Eagle's minimum essential medium (minimum essential medium:MEM). It offered as a sample to the experiment after washing. the isolation and culture of a cell lump containing oocyte of a granulosa cell -- Eppig \*\* -- (Biol.Reprod., 41:268-276, 1989) Hirano and others (J.Exp.Zool., 267:543-547, 1993) It carried out almost according to the reported approach. First, it was immersed and the ovary extracted to the MEM which added 2mg [/ml ] collagenase (the object for cell distribution, Wako Pure Chem) was processed for 30 minutes. Pipetting was repeated with Pasteur pipette after washing, and the cell lump of the granulocyte containing oocyte was isolated. 4mg [/ml ] bovine serum albumin in the culture plate in which the cell lump which isolated did the coat with the agar -- and -- It cultivated by 2mM hypoxanthine. Ten days after culture initiation, the cell lump of the granulosa cell containing these oocytes was moved to the MEM containing 100 ng(s)/ml follicle-stimulating hormone (filicile-stimulating hormone: FSH and sigma ), the cell lump of the granulosa cell which contains oocyte 18 hours after was extracted, and the analysis of NAIP gene expression was presented. an RNA extract and the extract of all RNA from reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) and the northern-blot-analysis

ovary --- AGPC (acid guanidium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform) --- law (Anal.Biochem.162:156-159, 1987) It carried out. After all extracted RNA digested the genomic DNA mixed by carrying out DNaseI processing, the quantum of it was carried out and the experiment was presented with it.

[0024] By RT-PCR analysis, it is 1microg. From all RNA to AMVXL Therefore, cDNA was compounded to RTase (TAKARA SHUZO), and cDNA of Mouse naip was amplified using the part. the primer used for magnification --- 5 --- '-CACAGGGTGAACCTGGGTTCA G-3' 5' [ and ] --- '-CACCTGTTGGCTTCTGG-3' it is --- after the reaction condition carried out 94 degrees C of thermal denaturation for 5 minutes, it wound annealing 60 degree C for 94 degrees C of thermal denaturation for 1 minute, wound the cycle for 2 minutes for 1 minute and for 72 degrees C of DNA synthesis 40 times, and removed. Electrophoresis of the amplified RT-PCR product was carried out by agarose gel 2%, and it was separated and detected.

[0025] 6-8microg refined in NO 1 Zhang blotting analysis using Oligotex-dT<sub><Sup></sub> (TAKARA SHUZO) from all RNA (Pori A) +RNA was used. It is a nylon filter after separating agarose electrophoresis under existence of a formamide. It transferred to ybondN+ (Amersham). UV irradiation was carried out to the dried nylon filter on the next day, and RNA on a filter was fixed. ExpressHyb hybridization solution (Clonetec) was used in pre hybridization \*\*\* hybridization. First, the mouse nnaipcDNA probe which carried out 32 P-dCTP indicators was added after the pre hybridization of 2 - 3 hours, and hybridization was performed overnight. In addition, the gene fragment used for the probe is 473 of a mouse naip gene (Robertson et al., unpublished data). 854 containing a part of BIR1 from a base to 1326 bases, and BIR2 and BIR3 It is the gene fragment of the die length of a base ( drawing 2 ). Too, the homology with mouse c-IAP which is an IAP related gene is 30 - 40%, and is understood that crossover nature is low. Washing of hybridization is [ a room temperature and ] for 20 minutes in the water solution of 0.1XSSC and 0.1 %DSD to 2 times and a degree in the water solution of 2XSSC and 0.05%SDS 68 degrees C and 20 Between parts was performed by carrying out twice. The washed filter performed autoradiography by the imaging plate (FUJI), detected the signal by BAS-2000 and performed quantitative analysis.

(2) in situ hybridization using a specific RIBOPU lobe [ as opposed to the cDNA for the NAIP gene expression in the ovary extracted from the female mouse of the weeks old of NAIP gene expression versatility accompanying growth of the ovarian follicle in the result ovary ] By investigating, the NAIP gene expression accompanying growth of the ovarian follicle in the ovary was examined.

[0026] Although the ovarian follicle images in the ovary observed in 2 age-in-day mouse ovary immediately after birth were two ovarian follicle images of the primordial follicle by which oocyte was surrounded by much more flat granulosa cell or the granulosa cell which became cube-like, oocyte, and the primary ovarian follicle which consists of basement membrane of a periphery, in a primordial follicle, a difference was not regarded as the case where sense and an antisense RIBOPU lobe are made to hybridize, either. The strong signal was observed by the time of using an antisense RIBOPU lobe in the granulosa cell of the primary ovarian follicle which has the oocyte which grew more on the other hand ( drawing 3 (A) ). Next, when NAIP gene expression was investigated in the mouse ovary in which 12 weeks old which repeats sexual cycle regularly matured, NAIP gene expression was accepted also in the cumulus cell which surround the granulosa cell and oocyte of a Graafian follicle which are vesicular ovarian follicle in front of ovulation ( drawing 3 (B) ). [0027] From the above result, having discovered the NAIP gene by the granulosa cell from the primary ovarian follicle to the Graafian follicle in front of ovulation was checked.

NO 1 Zhang blotting analysis investigated the NAIP gene expression in each organization of the mouse containing the tissue-specific-expression ovary of a NAIP gene by using Mouse naipcDNA as a probe.

[0028] The NAIP gene is discovered as a transcript with two die length in mouse each organization including the ovary. First, 2microg Pori Although the strong signal was seen with \*\*\*, lungs, liver, and the heart when the NAIP gene expression in the main organizations of a mouse was examined using mouse multiple-tissue northernblot (MTN blot, Clonetec) which combined (A)+RNA, there is no tissue specificity and the manifestation was mostly accepted in all organizations ( drawing 4 (A) ). On the other hand about a manifestation in the ovary, 2 age in day, 3 weeks old, 12 weeks old, and the 3rd day of a delivery And 8microg of the ovary origin extracted from the various female mice of 18 weeks old Pori The place which used the filter which carried out BUROTSU \*\* of the (A)+RNA, Strong NAIP gene expression was observed with the female mouse of 12 weeks old and 18 weeks old which repeats sexual cycle with many rates of primary, the secondary follicle, or the vesicular ovarian follicle and which matured. However, in the ovary of the 2 age in day and the day [ of a delivery / 3rd ] female mouse with which a primordial follicle and a corpus luteum occupy many, respectively, NAIP gene expression was weak.

[0029] From the above thing, it was checked that the NAIP gene expression in the ovary is in the development process and correlation of ovarian follicle.

The localization gonadotropic hormone of the NAIP gene expression in ovarian follicle investigated the manifestation

of a NAIP gene with time in the ovary of the female mouse of 3 weeks old which gave superovulation \*\*\*. the amount of NAIP gene expression in the ovary 48 hours [ with the operation as follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) ] after PMSG administration -- before administration -- comparing -- about 1.6 It is twice and has a corpus luteal hormone (Lutinating hormone, LH) operation further. administration hours [ 7 hours ] after hCG -- administration before -- comparing -- about 2.4 twice -- the strong manifestation was observed. When RT-PCR detected the NAIP gene expression in the cell lump of the granulosa cell which contains next the oocyte isolated from the ovary, it was shown by oocyte that the manifestation is discovered only by private seal \*\* and the granulosa cell. Furthermore, although there was no absolute quantum nature for magnification by PCR, the inclination for a NAIP gene expression signal to become strong with a gonadotropic hormone was observed.

[0030] It was checked that carry out localization of the NAIP gene expression to the granulosa cell of ovarian follicle, and the manifestation is reinforced with gonadotropic hormones, such as FSH, from the above result. It sets on the continuation organization intercept of the related ovary of the atresia folliculi and NAIP gene expression, and is in situ hybridization. Comparison examination of the apoptosis accepted by the NAIP gene expression detected and the TUNEL assay was carried out. Consequently, as shown in drawing 5 , apoptosis was not observed in the granulosa cell of the ovarian follicle which the NAIP gene has discovered strongly. On the other hand, by the atretic follicle characterized by deformation of oocyte, the granulosa cell which carried out cell death was observed, and by such ovarian follicle, NAIP gene expression is feeble or was hardly observed. [0031] Since the NAIP gene was not discovered by the closed ovarian follicle as above, it was checked that the NAIP gene is functioning as apoptosis repressor in the ovarian follicle in the ovary.

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention] The approach of promoting ovulation artificially is offered by controlling NAIP gene expression by this invention with the excess ovulation animal which introduced the NAIP gene which controls degradation and closing of ovarian follicle as explained in detail above. By this, development of a new sterility therapy can be attained and the productivity of a useful animal can also be raised.

[0033]

[Layout Table]

array number: -- die-length [ of one array ]: -- mold [ of 5984 arrays ]: -- number [ of nucleic-acid chains ]: --

double strand topology: -- class [ of straight chain-like array ]: -- cDNA to mRNA origin living thing name: -- Homo sapiens array ACAAAAGGTC CTGTGGCTCAC CTGGGACCC TCTGGACGTT GCCACACTGGTT CCTCTGGTGC 60  
TGCTGTTCA TCTACCGACGA ACCCCCCGGTA TTGACCCCGAG ACAACAATGC CACTTCATAT 120 TGGGGACTTC  
GTCTGGGATT CCAAGGGTGC AAGTTCCTTA ATATTTCTC 180 ACTGCTTCCT ACTAAAGGAC  
GGACAGAGCA TTTGTTCTTC AGCCACATAC TTTCCCTCCA 240 CTGCCAGCA TTCTCCTCTA TTAGACTAGA  
ACTGTGGATA AACCTCAGAA AATGCCACC 300 CAGCAGAAAG CCTCTGACGA GAGGATCTCC CAGTTTGATC  
ACAATTGCT GCCAGAGGCTG 360 TCTGCTCTTC TGGGCCCTAGA TGCAGTTTAG TGCGAAAGG AACTAGAAGA  
AGAGGAGCAG 420 AAGGAGGGAG CAAAATGCA GAAAGGCTAC AACTCTCAA TGCGCAGTGA AGCAAAAGG  
480 TTAAAGACTT TTGTGACTTA TGAGCCGTAC AGCTCATGGA TACCAAGAGGA GATGGGGGCC 540  
GCTGGGTTT ACTTCACTGG GGTAAAATCT GGGATTTCAGT GCTTCTGCTG TAGCCTAATC 600 CTCTTGGTG  
CGGCCCTCAC GAGACTCCCC ATAGAAGAAC ACAAGAGGTT TCATCCAGAT 660 TGTGGTTCC TTTTGAAACAA  
GGATGTTGGT AACATTGCCA AGTACGACAT AAGGGTGAAG 720 AATCTGAAGA GCAGGGCTGAG AGGAGGTAAA  
ATGAGGTACC AAGAAGAGGA GGCTAGACTT 780 GCATCCCTCA GGAACCTGGCC ATTTTATGTC CAAGGGATAT  
CCCTTGTG TCTCAGAG 840 GCTGGCTTTG TCTTACAGG TAAACAGGAC ACGGTACAGT GTTTTCCGT  
TGGTGGATGT 900 TTAGGAAATT GGGAAAGAAGG AGATGATCCT TGGAAAGGAAC ATGCCAAATG GTTCCCCAAA  
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AAAA 5984 array number: -- die-length [ of two arrays ]: -- mold [ of 5366 arrays ]: -- number [ of nucleic-acid  
chains ]: -- double strand topology: -- class [ of straight chain-like array ]: -- cDNA to mRNA origin living thing  
name: -- Homo sapiens array ACAAAAGGTC CTGTGCTCAC CTGGGACCCCT TCTGGACGTT GCCCTGTGTT  
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arrays ]: --- amino acid topology: --- class [ of straight chain-like array ]: --- protein array Met Ala Thr Gln Lys Ala  
Ser Asp Glu Arg Ile Ser Gln Phe Asp 1 5 10 15 His Asn Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Leu Asp Ala Val 20  
25 30 Gln Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Glu Glu Gln Lys Glu Arg Ala Lys 35 40 45 Met Gln Lys Gly Tyr Asn Ser Gln  
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Ala Gly Leu Thr Arg Leu 100 105 110 Pro Ile Glu Asp His Lys ArgPhe His Pro Asp Cys Gly Phe Leu Leu 115 120 125  
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Cys Asn Asp 260 265 270 Ser Ile Phe Ala Tyr Glu Glu Leu Arg Leu Asp Ser Phe Lys Asp Trp275 280285 Pro Arg  
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375 380 Ile Val Pro Glu Met Ala Gln Gly Glu Ala Gln Phe Glu Ala 385 390 395 400 Lys Asn Leu Asn Glu Gln  
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His 420 425 430 Leu Leu GlyCysAsp Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Lys His Ile Ser Lys Pro 435 440 445 Val Gln Glu Pro Leu Val  
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Leu 465 470 475 480 Lys Lys Ile Ala Phe Leu Trp Ala Ser Gly Cys Cys Pro Leu Leu Asn 485 490 495 Arg Phe Gln  
Leu Val Phe Tyr Leu Ser Leu Ser Thr Arg Pro Asp 500 505 510 Glu Gly LeuAla SerIle Cys Asp Gln Leu Leu  
Glu Lys Glu Gly 515 520 525 Ser Val Thr Glu Met Cys Met Arg Asn Ile Ile Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn 530 535 540 Gln Val  
Leu Phe Leu Asp Asp Tyr Lys Glu Ile Cys Ser Ile Pro 545 55 0 555 560 Gln Val Ile Gly Lys Leu Ile Gln  
Lys-Asn-His-Leu-Ser Arg Thr Cys 565 570 575 Leu Leu Ile Ala Val Arg Thr Asn Arg-Ala-Arg-Asp-Ile Arg Arg Tyr  
580 585 590 Leu Glu ThrIle Leu Glu Ile Lys Ala Phe Pro Phe Tyr Asn Thr Val 595 600 605 Cys Ile Leu Arg Lys Leu  
Phe Ser His Asn Met Thr Arg Leu Arg Lys 610 615 620 Phe Met ValTyr Phe Gly LysAsn Gln Ser Leu Gln Lys Ile Gln  
Lys 625 630 635 640 Thr Pro Leu Phe Val Ala Ala Ile Cys Ala His Trp Phe Gin Tyr Pro 645 650 655 Phe Asp Pro Ser  
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Phe Asn Asp Asp Leu Ala Glu Val Asp Glu Asp 705 710 715 720 Glu Asp Leu Thr Met Cys Leu Met Ser  
Lys Phe Thr Ala Gln Arg Leu 725 730 735 Arg Pro Phe Tyr Arg Phe Leu Ser Pro Ala Phe Gln Glu Phe Leu Ala 740  
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Lys Gln Ile Asn Ser Pro Met Met Thr 770 775 780 Val Ser Ala Tyr Asn Asn Phe Leu Asn Tyr Val Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser  
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Gln-Gly-Arg-Thr-Leu Thr Leu Gly 885 890 895 Ala Leu Asn Leu Gln Tyr Phe Phe Asp-His-Pro-Glu Ser Leu Ser Leu  
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Glu Thr Cys Phe Asp Lys Ser Gln Val Pro 930 935 940 Thr Ile Asp Gln Asp Tyr Ala Ser Ala Phe Glu Pro Met Asn Glu  
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Gly Phe Gln Lys Leu Glu Asn 1285 1290 1295 Leu Lys Leu Ser Ile Asn His LysIle Thr Glu Glu Gly Tyr Arg Asn 1300  
1305 1310 Phe Phe Gln Ala Leu Asp Asn Met Pro Asn Leu Gln 1315 1320 1325 Ser Arg HisPhe Thr  
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Arg Leu Asn 1345 1350 1355 1360 Met Leu Ser Trp Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Asp Ile Ala Leu Leu Asn Val 1365 1370  
1375 Met Lys Glu Arg His Pro Gln Ser Lys Tyr Leu Thr Ile Leu Gln Lys 1380 1385 1390 Trp Ile Leu Pro Phe Ser  
Prole Ile Gln Lys 1395 1400 1403 array number: --- die-length [ of four arrays ]: --- mold [ of 1295 arrays ]: --- amino  
acid topology: --- class [ of straight chain-like array ]: --- protein array Met Ala Thr Gln Gln Lys Ala Ser Asp Glu Arg  
Ile Ser Gln Phe Asp 1 5 10 15 His Asn Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Asp Ala Val 20 25 30 Gln Leu  
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ThrLeu Asn Asp Asp Ser Val Val 1265 1270 1275 1280 Glu Ile Gly Glu Leu Val Phe Gln Leu Ala Trp Lys Pro Val Val  
1285 1290 1295

[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

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- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS****[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

[Drawing 1] It is the mimetic diagram having shown the development process of the ovarian follicle in the ovary.

[Drawing 2] It is the mimetic diagram having shown the gene location of the probe for hybridization.

[Drawing 3] in situ hybridization which investigated the NAIP gene expression in the ovary It is a result and is (A). It is (B) when a sense RIBOPU lobe is used. The case where an antisense RIBOPU lobe is used is shown.

[Drawing 4] It is as a result of Northern blot analysis of a mouse NAIP gene. (A) The gene expression in \*\* mouse each organization is shown, and each lane is 1: testis, 2: kidney, 3: skeletal muscle, 4: liver, 5: lungs, 6: spleen, 7: brain, and 8: heart. (B) The gene expression within the ovary in the development process of a \*\* mouse is shown, and each lane is 1:2 age in day, 2:3 weeks old, 3:12 weeks old, and the 3rd day of 4: delivery and 5:18 weeks old.

[Drawing 5] It is as a result of in situ hybridization which showed that the NAIP gene expression in the ovary was carrying out localization to the granulosa cell, and (an upper case, interruption) a TUNEL assay (lower berth).

[Translation done.]

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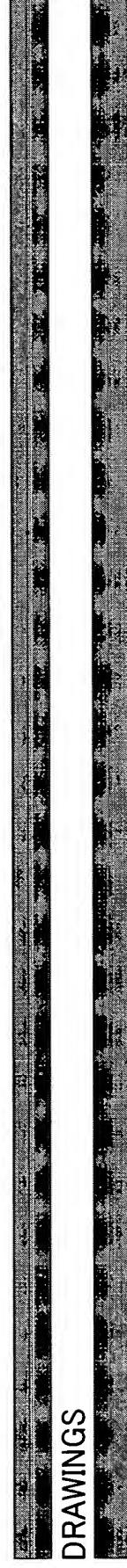
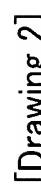
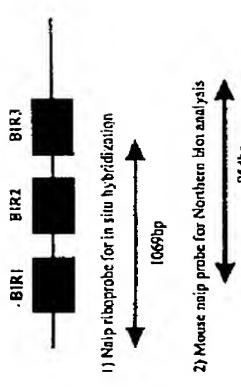
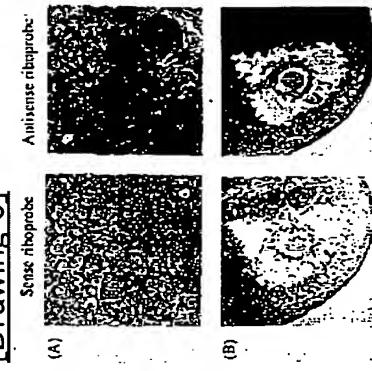
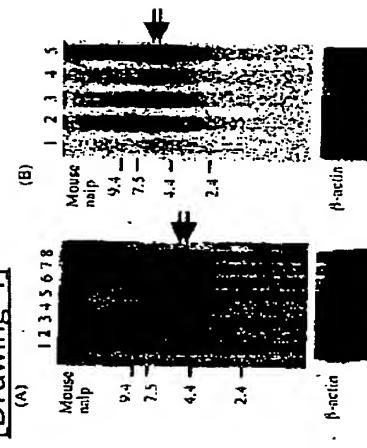
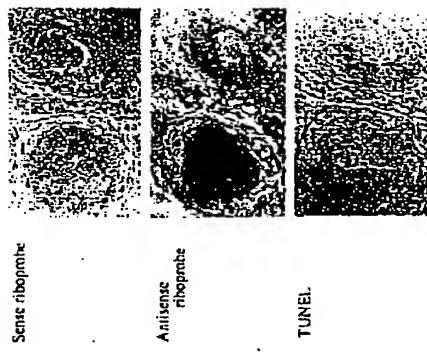


Fig. 1. Follicular development in the mouse ovary



**[Drawing 3]****[Drawing 4]****[Drawing 5]**



[Translation done.]



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最終頁に続く

(54)【発明の名称】 超過排卵動物と超過排卵方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 卵胞の退行・閉鎖を抑制するN A I P遺伝子の発現を人為的に制御可能な動物個体と、N A I P遺伝子の発現を制御する方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を導入した分化全能性細胞を個体へと発生させたトランスジェニック非ヒト動物およびその子孫動物であって、体細胞染色体中に上記DNA断片を保有することを特徴とする超過排卵動物と、この動物の導入遺伝子を発現させて配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を産生させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

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## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を導入した分化全能性細胞を個体へと発生させたトランスジェニック非ヒト動物およびその子孫動物であって、体細胞染色体中に上記DNA断片を保有することを特徴とする超過排卵動物。

【請求項2】 プロモーター配列が、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列である請求項1の超過排卵動物。

【請求項3】 請求項1記載の超過排卵動物の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、プロモーター配列の転写制御因子を動物に投与し、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項4】 請求項2記載の超過排卵動物の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、性腺刺激ホルモンを動物に投与し、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項5】 プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有する組換えベクターにより形質転換した卵母細胞を卵巣中に導入された超過排卵動物。

【請求項6】 プロモーター配列が、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列である請求項5の超過排卵動物。

【請求項7】 請求項5記載の超過排卵動物の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、プロモーター配列の転写制御因子を動物に投与し、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項8】 請求項6記載の超過排卵動物の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、性腺刺激ホルモンを動物に投与し、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項9】 ナイーブ動物個体の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、タンパク質リシン酸化酵素抑制因子またはスタウロスボリンもしくはそれらの誘導体を動物個体に投与することによって、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項10】 プロモーター配列と配列番号1のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有した組換えベクター。

【請求項11】 性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列と配列番号1のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有した組換えベクター。

【請求項12】 プロモーター配列と配列番号2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有した組換えベクター。

【請求項13】 性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子

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のプロモーター配列と配列番号2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有した組換えベクター。

【請求項14】 請求項1または2記載の超過排卵動物より単離された細胞。

【請求項15】 細胞が、生殖細胞である請求項14の細胞。

【請求項16】 プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有する組換えベクターにより形質転換した卵母細胞。

【請求項17】 プロモーター配列が、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列である請求項16の卵母細胞。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、成熟卵子の排卵数を増加させることのできる遺伝子導入超過排卵動物と、この超過排卵動物またはナイーブ動物の排卵数を人為的に制御する方法に関するものである。

## 【0002】

【從来の技術】哺乳動物の雌個体の卵巣では、胎生期または生後に多くの原始卵胞(primal follicles)が形成される。この原始卵胞は、将来卵子となる生殖細胞である卵母細胞とそれを取り巻く顆粒膜細胞で構成されるもので、これらの原始卵胞は個体の生涯を通じて性周期ごとに決まった数が一次卵胞(primary follicles)、二次卵胞(secondary follicles)、胞状卵胞(antral folliclesあるいはvesicular follicles)、そしてグラーフ卵胞(granulosa follicles)へと発育していき、最後には卵母細胞が成熟して排卵(ovulation)に至る過程を踏む。しかし、出生時の原始卵胞の数は動物種によって限られており、図1に示したように、極わずかの原始卵胞が排卵過程に達するのみであり、一部は休止状態で終わるもの、99.9%の原始卵胞は、発育途上で「卵胞閉鎖」(atresia)と言われる過程を介して退行していく。

【0003】卵胞が退行する要因としては、年齢、繁殖周期、妊娠、泌乳、卵巣内外のホルモンバランス、栄養、局所貧血等が挙げられているものの、その詳細な分子メカニズムは長い間不明であった。近年、卵胞閉鎖の際に観られる形態学的、生化学的、組織学的变化の観察から、閉鎖卵胞の顆粒膜細胞に核クロマチンの濃縮や核の断片化が認められ、卵胞の閉鎖とアポトーシスの関係が示唆されている。細菌の研究から、性腺刺激ホルモンがラットの閉鎖卵胞におけるアポトーシスを抑制すること(Tilly et al., 「文献名、雑誌名、vol. page」 1992; Chun et al., Endocrinology 135: 1845-1853, 1994; Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023, 1995; Tilly and Tilly, Endocrinology 136: 242-252, 1995)、またその抑制作用の一部は卵胞内の成長ホルモンを介していること(Tilly et al., Mol. Endocrinol. 6: 1942-1950, 1992; Chun et al., Endocrinology 135: 1

845-1853, 1994; Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023, 1995)が明らかになっている。さらに、アポトーシスが卵胞の選択機構の要となっている可能性の裏付けとして、性腺刺激ホルモンに依存した顆粒膜細胞内の活性酵素(Tilly and Tilly, Endocrinology 136: 242-252, 1995)、p53等の癌抑制遺伝子(Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023)、ced-3/インターロイキン-1転換酵素(ICE: interleukin-1 $\beta$  converting enzyme)関連遺伝子(Flaws et al., Endocrinology 136: 5042-5053)の変化が報告されている。

【0004】しかし、これらの要因が生殖細胞である卵母細胞を含む卵巣内卵胞の生存・選択を制御する機構においていかなる機能を果たしているか、さらにアポトーシスを抑制する因子がそれらどのように関係しているかについては、詳細な解明はなされていなかった。ところが、ごく最近、アポトーシスを抑制し、細胞の延命機能を有するBcl-2関連遺伝子産物がラット卵巣内卵胞で発現していることが報告されたが(Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136:232-241, 1995)、遺伝子ターゲッティングによってBcl-2遺伝子を欠損させたマウスの観察から、原始卵胞の生存性にのみBcl-2が関与していることが示唆された(Ratts et al., Endocrinology 136:3665-3668, 1995)。このことから、原始卵胞から発育した一次卵胞、二次卵胞、そして胞状卵胞における卵巣内卵胞の退行・閉鎖の過程では、Bcl-2関連遺伝子産物とは別のアポトーシス抑制因子が関与している可能性が想定される。

【0005】一方、近年の分子生物学的手法の発達に伴い、その手法の一つであるポジショナルクローニングによって、家族性の遺伝病である脊椎性筋萎縮症候群(spinomuscular atrophy: SMA)の原因遺伝子として、神経細胞アポトーシス抑制タンパク質(neuronal apoptotic inhibitory protein: N A I P)が単離された(Royet et al., Cell 80:167-178, 1995)。さらに、このN A I P遺伝子を種々の培養細胞に導入し、アポトーシスを誘起させる刺激を細胞に与えたところ、その細胞死が抑制されることが明らかになった(Liston et al., Nature 379:349-353, 1996)。これらの結果から、N A I PはBcl-2関連遺伝子産物の関与だけでは説明できないアポトーシスの制御機構において細胞延命的な機能を持つ因子である可能性が示唆された。

【0006】生体内において、アポトーシスといわれる生理的細胞死は、無数の細胞から構成される生体の恒常性を保つ上で、不要な細胞を排除する機構として必須な現象である。動物個体におけるN A I Pの発現は、神経細胞のアポトーシスを抑制するだけではなく、卵胞の退行・閉鎖を制御し、その動物種にプログラムされた排卵数を一定に保つようにも機能していると考えられる。従って、このN A I P遺伝子の発現を人為的にコントロールすることが可能になれば、ヒトにおける不妊療法をは

じめとして、排卵誘発剤処理にもかかわらず排卵数が少數である有用動物(牛、馬等の家畜動物など)を効率よく生産することが可能となる。

【0007】この発明は、以上のとおりの事情に鑑みてなされたものであり、外来性N A I P遺伝子の全cDNA配列を保有する超過排卵動物を提供すること目的としている。またこの発明は、上記動物の排卵数を人為的に促進させる方法を提供すること目的としている。

【0008】さらにこの発明は、ヒトを含めたナイープ動物個体(外来性遺伝子が導入されていない動物個体)の排卵数を人為的に増加させる方法を提供すること目的としてもいる。

#### 【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明は、上記の課題を解決するものとして、プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を導入した分化全能性細胞を個体へと発生させたトランスジェニック非ヒト動物およびその子孫動物であって、体細胞染色体中に上記DNA断片を保有することを特徴とする超過排卵動物(請求項1)を提供する。

【0010】またこの発明は、プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有する組換えベクターにより形質転換した卵母細胞を卵巣中に導入された超過排卵動物(請求項5)を提供する。なおこれらの超過排卵動物においては、上記プロモーター配列が、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列であること(請求項2および6)を好ましい態様としている。

【0011】さらにこの発明は、上記の超過排卵動物(請求項1および5)の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、プロモーター配列の転写制御因子を動物に投与し、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法(請求項3および7)を提供する。さらにまたこの発明は、プロモーター配列が性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列である超過排卵動物(請求項2および6)の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、性腺刺激ホルモンを動物に投与し、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法(請求項4および8)を提供する。

【0012】また、さらにこの発明は、ナイープ動物個体の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、タンパク質リン酸化酵素抑制因子またはスタウロスボリンもしくはそれらの誘導体を動物個体に投与することによって、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法(請求項9)を提供する。

【0013】以上の発明の他、この発明は、プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDN

A断片を含有した組換えベクター（請求項10および12）、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有した組換えベクター（請求項11および13）、上記のトランスジェニック非ヒト動物より単離された細胞（請求項14）、プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有する組換えベクターにより形質転換した卵母細胞（請求項16）をそれぞれ提供する。

【0014】以下、この発明の実施の形態について詳しく説明する。

#### 【0015】

【発明の実施の形態】この発明において、卵胞の退行・閉鎖抑制の手段として使用する遺伝子は、SMAの原因遺伝子としてヒト第5染色体長腕13.1領域（5q13.1）より単離されたNAIP遺伝子であり、その全長cDNAは、配列番号1または配列番号2の塩基配列を有している。このようなcDNAは、例えば配列番号1または2の1部配列をプローブとして、既存の各種動物由来のcDNAライブラリから単離することができ、あるいは配列番号1または2の一部配列をプライマーとしてPCR増幅して得ることができる。また、動物個体に導入するcDNAは、配列番号1または2のDNA配列の全長でもよく、あるいは、そのコード領域部分でもよい。そして、この発明の超過排卵動物の作成においては、このcDNA配列と、その上流にプロモーター配列を連結したDNA断片を調製し、このDNA断片を導入した分化全能性細胞を個体へと発生させたトランスジェニック動物を作成する。

【0016】プロモーター配列は、このcDNA配列を卵巣内で発現させるために、卵巣特異的に存在する物質を転写制御因子とする遺伝子のプロモーター配列を用いるのが好ましく、特に、卵胞刺激ホルモンや黄体ホルモン等の性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列が好ましい。あるいは、使用する動物種に内在しない物質を転写制御因子とする外来遺伝子のプロモーター配列を使用することもできる。この場合は、導入したcDNAが自発的には発現せず、外部からその転写制御因子を投与した場合にのみ発現させることができる。

【0017】例えば、この発明のトランスジェニック動物は以下の方法で作成することができる。プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列（またはその一部配列）とを、各々の解読枠を一致させて転結してDNA断片を調製し、このDNA断片を非ヒト哺乳動物の分化全能性細胞に導入する。対象となる動物は、例えばウシ、ブタ、ウマ、ヒツジ等の有用家畜であり、あるいはイヌやネコ、靈長類等の愛玩動物、実験用動物などである。また、分化全能性細胞としては、受精卵や初期胚のほか、ES細胞のような培養細胞を使用することができる。これらの分化全能性細胞へのDNA断片の注入は、

公知の方法、すなわち静電パルス法、リポソーム法、リン酸カルシウム法、マイクロインジェクション法等を用いることができる。次に、DNA断片を注入した細胞を仮親の卵管に移植し、個体まで発生した動物を出生させて飼育する。そして、体細胞を取り出し、この細胞中のDNAをサザンプロット分析して導入したDNA断片の存在を確認する。DNA断片の染色体への組み込みが確認された個体を初代(Founder)とすれば、この導入DNA断片はその子孫の50%に伝達され、この発明の超過排卵動物を継続的に生産することができる。

【0018】そして、このようにして作成した超過排卵動物は、その全細胞の染色体に導入DNA断片を有しており、プロモーター配列に特異的な転写制御因子の存在によってNAIP遺伝子のcDNAを発現させる。プロモーター配列が、卵胞刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーターである場合には、cDNAは、そのホルモンが存在する卵巣の顆粒膜細胞でのみ特異的に発現し、卵胞の退行・閉鎖を抑制する。もちろん、動物個体には内在性のNAIP遺伝子が存在して排卵数のコントロールを行っているが、この発明の超過排卵動物は、導入した外来性のNAIP遺伝子cDNAによって卵胞の退行・閉鎖抑制因子を多量に発現するため、ナイープな動物に比べて多量の排卵が可能である。また、プロモーターに特異的な転写制御因子を投与することによって、超過排卵を人為的に制御することもできる。

【0019】一方、この発明の超過排卵動物は、動物個体の卵巣内に上記DNA断片を直接的に導入することによっても作成することができる。すなわち、DNA断片を組み込んだ組換えベクター（アデノウイルスベクター、レトロウイルスベクター等）を物理的な方法によって動物個体の卵巣に移植する。あるいは、上記組換えベクターによって形質転換した卵母細胞を卵巣に移植する。このような動物も、卵巣内においてNAIP遺伝子がナイープ動物よりも多量発現し、超過排卵となる。また、NAIP遺伝子cDNAに連結したプロモーター配列の転写制御因子を投与することによって、その超過排卵をコントロールすることが可能である。

【0020】さらにまた、この発明は、ナイープ動物個体の排卵を人為的に促進させる超過排卵方法も提供する。すなわち、全ての動物個体は、そのゲノム中にNAIP遺伝子を備えており、この内在性の遺伝子は、タンパク質リン酸化酵素抑制因子（例えば、免疫抑制剤FK506等）やスタウロスピロリン（K252A等）、もしくはこれらの誘導体を全身投与することによって一過性に発現させることができる。これによって、ヒトを含めた動物個体において、排卵誘発剤等を用いることなく大量の排卵が可能となり、安全かつ確実な不妊療法が提供される。

【0021】次に、NAIP遺伝子が確かに卵胞の退行・閉鎖抑制に関与する遺伝子であることを確認した実験

結果を示し、この発明の有効性を説明する。

#### (1) 材料および方法

##### 動物および性腺刺激ホルモン処理

I C R 系雌マウス（日本クレア（株）より購入）を、明期12時間(5:00～17:00)、湿度ならびに温度を一定に調節した環境下で飼育し、3週令の時点で過排卵処理した。すなわち、5 I U の妊馬血清性腺刺激ホルモン(*pregnant mare serum gonadotropin, PMSG*)を腹腔内投与し、48時間後に5 I U のヒト絨毛性性腺刺激ホルモン(*human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG*)を同様に腹腔内投与した。

##### in situ hybridization

ブアン固定したマウス卵巢を脱水処理したのち、パラフィン包埋し、厚さ5～6 μmの切片に薄切後、シランコート処理したスライドグラスに拾つた。乾燥させたのち、常法に従つて脱パラフィンならび親水操作を行つた組織切片を、0.3%Triton-X(2分間)、0.2%HCl(20分間)、20 μg/mlのプロテアーゼK(20分間)で処理した。さらに、4%の新鮮なパラフォルムアルデヒドに5分間浸漬して再固定させた後、0.2%グリシン中で1時間処理して残存アルデヒトを中和し、プレ・ハイブリダイゼーションとして50%フォルムアミドで2時間処理した。

【0022】ハイブリダイゼーションに用いるN A I PのアンチセンスおよびセンスRNAプローブには、ヒトnaip遺伝子(Roy et al., Cell 80:167-178, 1995)の195塩基から1263塩基までのB I R(baculoviral inhibition of apoptosis protein repeat)領域のB I R 1、B I R 2およびB I R 3の一部を含む遺伝子断片(図2)をpBluscriptにサブクローニングしたベクターを用いて、ペーリンガーマンハイム社のジゴキシゲニン(Digoxigenin : D I G) - RNA labeling Kitを利用してin vitro転写させることによって生成したD I G標識RNAプローブを使用した。なお、このプローブについて、I A P(inhibitor of apoptosis protein)関連遺伝子であるマウスc-I A P 1とのホモロジーは30～40%であり、交差性が低いことが判っている。ハイブリダイゼーションは、50%フォルムアミド、10%硫酸デキストラン、1 X デンハルト溶液、100 μg/ml一本鎖サケ精子DNA、100 μg/ml大腸菌tRNA、10 mMディチオステオールの混合液に、予め65°C、5分間の処理で変性させたRNAプローブを加えた溶液を用いて、モイスチャーチャンバー中で50°Cの条件下16～20時間行った。次に、未反応のRNAプローブを組織標本から除くために以下の洗浄操作を行つた。まず、4 X S S C 中で20分間洗浄し、20 μg/mlのRNase中で37°C、30分間処理して洗浄した後、さらに68°Cの条件下2 X S S Cおよび0.2 X S S C中で各1時間洗浄した。

【0023】免疫組織化学反応による検出では、ペーリンガーマンハイム社のアルカリフェオヌクレオターゼ標識D

I G抗体を反応させた後、5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl-phosphate-nitroblue tetrazolium (B C I P/N B T)を基質として4°Cの条件下で発色させることでN A I P遺伝子のRNAの存在を示すシグナルを検出した。

##### アポトーシスの組織化学的検出

マウス卵巢のブアン固定、パラフィン包埋、ならびに組織切片の作成については、前述の方法に準じた。形態学的なアポトーシスの検出は、染色体DNAのヌクレソーム単位での断片化を組織化学的に検出する方法であるTerminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase (TdT)-mediated dUTP-biotin nick end labeling (TUNEL)法を利用した。TUNELアッセイには、M E B S T A I N K i t (医学生物学研究所)を基本的に使用し、まず組織切片をプロテアーゼ処理した後、核における断片化DNAの3'OH末端部分にビオチン化dUTPを取り込ませた後、ストレプトアビシン-H R P(horseradish peroxidase)を加えて結合させ、基質としてD A B(diaminobenzidine)を使って発色させて断片化DNAを検出した。

##### 顆粒膜細胞の単離および培養

3週令のI C R 幼若雌マウスより卵巢を摘出し、濾紙上で脂肪組織や血液等を取り除き、イーグル最小必須培地(minimum essential medium:MEM)で洗浄後に実験に供試した。卵母細胞を含む顆粒膜細胞の細胞塊の単離および培養は、Eppigら(Biol. Reprod., 41:268-276, 1989)とHiranoら(J. Exp. Zool., 267:543-547, 1993)が報告した方法にほぼ準じて行った。先ず、2mg/mlのコラゲナーゼ(細胞分散用、和光純薬)を添加したイーグルMEMに摘出した卵巢を浸漬し30分間処理した。洗浄後、パスツールピペットでピッティングを繰り返して、卵母細胞を含む顆粒細胞の細胞塊を単離した。単離した細胞塊は、寒天でコートした培養皿中の4mg/mlウシ血清アルブミンおよび2mMヒボキサンチンで培養した。培養開始10日後に、これら卵母細胞を含む顆粒膜細胞の細胞塊を100ng/mlの卵胞刺激ホルモン(fillicle-stimulating hormone: F S H、シグマ)を含むイーグルMEMに移し、18時間後に卵母細胞を含む顆粒膜細胞の細胞塊を採取し、N A I P 遺伝子発現の解析に供した。

##### R N A抽出と逆転写酵素PCR (R T-P C R) およびノーザンプロット解析

40 卵巢からの全RNAの抽出は、A G P C(acid guanidium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform)法(Anal.Biochem. 162:156-159, 1987)によって行った。抽出した全RNAは、D NaseI処理することで混入したゲノムDNAを消化したのち、定量して実験に供した。

【0024】R T-P C R 解析では、1 μg の全RNAからAMV X L R Tase(宝酒造)によつてc DNAを合成し、その一部を使ってマウスnaipのc DNAを増幅した。増幅に使用したプライマーは、5'-CACAGGGGTCA G-3' および5'-CACCTGTGGTTCCATGGCTTC TGG-3'であり、反応条件は、熱変性94°Cを5分間した

後、熱変性94°Cを1分間、アニーリング60°Cを1分間、DNA合成72°Cを2分間のサイクルを40回繰り返した。増幅したRT-PCR産物は、2%アガロースゲルで電気泳動して分離、検出した。

**【0025】**ノーザンプロット解析では、全RNAより 0.1 μg of igtex-dT<sup>Super</sup> (宝酒造) を使って精製した6~8 μg のポリ(A)<sup>+</sup> RNAを使用した。ホルムアミドの存在下でアガロース電気泳動を分離した後、ナイロンフィルターである  $ybondN^+$  (アマシャム) にトランسفァーした。翌日、乾燥させたナイロンフィルターに紫外線照射して、フィルター上のRNAを固定化した。プレハイブリダイゼーションおよびハイブリダイゼーションでは、ExpressHyb hybridization solution (クローンテック) を使用した。先ず、2~3時間のプレハイブリダイゼーションの後、<sup>32</sup>P-dCTP 標識したマウス *nnaip c* DNAプローブを加えて一晩ハイブリダイゼーションを行った。なお、プローブに用いた遺伝子断片は、マウス *naip* 遺伝子 (Robertson ら、未発表データ) の473塩基から1326塩基までのBIR1の一部とBIR2およびBIR3を含む854塩基の長さの遺伝子断片である (図2)。やはり、IAP関連遺伝子であるマウス *c-IAP1* とのホモロジーは30~40%であり、交差性が低いことが判っている。ハイブリダイゼーションの洗浄は、2X SSCと0.05% SDSの水溶液中で室温、20分間を2回、次に0.1X SSCと0.1% SDSの水溶液中で68°C、20分間を2回することで行った。洗浄したフィルターは、イメージングプレート (フジ) でオートラジオグラフィーを行い、BAS-2000でシグナルを検出し、定量解析を行った。

## (2) 結果

### 卵巣内卵胞の発育に伴うNAIP遺伝子の発現

種々の週令の雌マウスより採取した卵巣におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現を、そのcDNAに対する特異的リボプローブを用いた *in situ hybridization* によって調べることで、卵巣内卵胞の発育に伴うNAIP遺伝子の発現を検討した。

**【0026】**出生直後の2日令マウス卵巣で観察される卵巣内卵胞像は、一層の扁平な顆粒膜細胞で卵母細胞が囲まれた原始卵胞、あるいは立方状になった顆粒膜細胞と卵母細胞、そして外周の基底膜で構成される一次卵胞の2つの卵胞像であるが、原始卵胞ではセンスおよびアンチセンスのリボプローブをハイブリダイズさせた場合とも差が見られなかった。一方、より発育した卵母細胞を持つ一次卵胞の顆粒膜細胞においてはアンチセンスリボプローブを使った際により強いシグナルが観察された (図3 (A))。次に、性周期を規則的に繰り返す12週令の成熟したマウス卵巣においてNAIP遺伝子の発現を調べたところ、排卵直前の胞状卵胞であるグラーフ卵胞の顆粒膜細胞および卵母細胞を取り巻く卵丘細胞においてもNAIP遺伝子の発現が認められた (図3 (B))。

**【0027】**以上の結果から、NAIP遺伝子は、一次卵胞から排卵直前のグラーフ卵胞までの顆粒膜細胞で発現していることが確認された。

### NAIP遺伝子の組織特異的発現

卵巣を含むマウスの各組織におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現をマウス *naip c* DNAをプローブとしてノーザンプロット解析によって調べた。

**【0028】**NAIP遺伝子は、卵巣を含めマウス各組織では2つの長さをもつ転写産物として発現している。  
10 先ず、2 μg のポリ(A)<sup>+</sup> RNAを結合させたマウス *multiple-tissue northern blot* (MTN blot、クローンテック) を使って、マウスの主な組織におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現を検討したところ、脾臓、肺、肝臓、心臓で強いシグナルが観られるものの、組織特異性はなく、ほぼ全組織で発現が認められた (図4 (A))。一方、卵巣での発現については、2日令、3週令、12週令、分娩3日目、および18週令の種々の雌マウスより採取した卵巣由来の8 μg のポリ(A)<sup>+</sup> RNAをプロットさせたフィルターを使ったところ、一次、二次卵胞や胞状卵胞の割合が多い性周期を繰り返す成熟した12週令および18週令の雌マウスで強いNAIP遺伝子の発現が観察された。ただし、それぞれ原始卵胞や黄体が多くを占める2日令や分娩3日の雌マウスの卵巣においてはNAIP遺伝子の発現は弱かった。

**【0029】**以上のことから、卵巣内におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現は、卵胞の発達過程と相関関係にあることが確認された。

### 卵胞内におけるNAIP遺伝子発現の局在性

性腺刺激ホルモンで過排卵処理を施した3週令の雌マウスの卵巣において、NAIP遺伝子の経時的な発現を調べた。卵胞刺激ホルモン (FSH) としての作用をもつPMSG投与48時間後の卵巣でのNAIP遺伝子の発現量は、投与前に比較して約1.6倍であり、さらに黄体ホルモン (Lutinating hormone, LH) 作用を有するhCGの投与7時間後には、投与前と比較して約2.4倍強い発現が観察された。つぎに、卵巣より単離した卵母細胞を含む顆粒膜細胞の細胞塊におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現をRT-PCRによって検出したところ、卵母細胞では発現が認めらず、顆粒膜細胞でのみ発現していることが示された。さらに、PCRによる増幅のため絶対的な定量性はないが、性腺刺激ホルモンによってNAIP遺伝子の発現シグナルが強くなる傾向が観察された。

**【0030】**以上の結果から、NAIP遺伝子の発現は卵胞の顆粒膜細胞に局在し、FSHなどの性腺刺激ホルモンによってその発現が増強されることが確認された。

### 卵胞閉鎖とNAIP遺伝子発現との関係

卵巣の連続組織切片上において、*in situ hybridization* によって検出されるNAIP遺伝子の発現とTUNEL法によって認められるアポトーシスを比較検討した。その結果、図5に示したように、NAIP遺伝子が強く

発現している卵胞の顆粒膜細胞ではアポトーシスが観察されなかつた。一方、卵母細胞の変形を特徴とする閉鎖卵胞では、細胞死した顆粒膜細胞が観察され、このような卵胞ではN A I P遺伝子の発現は、微弱であるか、またはほとんど観察されなかつた。

【0031】以上のとおり、閉鎖した卵胞ではN A I P遺伝子が発現していないことから、N A I P遺伝子は卵巣内卵胞においてアポトーシス抑制因子として機能していることが確認された。

#### 【0032】

【発明の効果】以上詳しく述べたとおり、この発明によって、卵胞の退行・閉鎖を抑制するN A I P遺伝子を導入した超過排卵動物と、N A I P遺伝子の発現を制御

#### 配列

ACAAAGGTC	CTGTGCTCAC	CTGGGACCCCT	TCTGGACGTT	GCCCTGTGTT	CCTCTTCGCC	60
TGCCTGTTCA	TCTACCGACGA	ACCCCCGGTA	TTGACCCAG	ACAACAATGC	CACTTCATAT	120
TGGGGACTTC	GTCCTGGATT	CCAAGGTGCA	TTCATTGCAA	AGTTCTTAA	ATATTTCTC	180
ACTGCTTCCT	ACTAAAGGAC	GGACAGAGCA	TTTGTCTTC	AGCCACATAC	TTTCCTTCCA	240
CTGGCCAGCA	TTCTCCTCTA	TTAGACTAGA	ACTGTGGATA	AACCTCAGAA	AATGGCCACC	300
CACCGAGAAAG	CCTCTGACGA	GAGGATCTCC	CAGTTGATC	ACAATTGCT	GCCAGAGCTG	360
TCTGCTCTTC	TGGGCCTAGA	TGCAGTTGAG	TTGGCAAAGG	AACTAGAAGA	AGAGGAGCAG	420
AAGGAGCCAG	CAAAAATGCA	GAAAGGCTAC	AACTCTCAA	TGCGCACTGA	AGCAAAAAGG	480
TTAAAGACTT	TTTGACITTA	TGAGCCGTAC	AGCTCATGGA	TACACAGGA	GATGGCCGCC	540
GCTGGGTTTT	ACTTCACTGG	GGTAAAATCT	GGGATTCACT	GCTTCTGCTG	TAGCCTAAC	600
CTCTTGGTG	CCGGCCTCAC	GAGACTCCCC	ATAGAAGACC	ACAAGAGTT	TCATCCAGAT	660
TGTGGGTTCC	TTTGAAACAA	GGATGTTGGT	AACATTGCCA	AGTACGACAT	AAGGGTGAAG	720
AATCTGAAGA	GCAGGCTGAG	AGGAGGTTAA	ATGAGGTACC	AAGAAGAGGA	GGCTAGACTT	780
GCATCCTTCA	GGAACTGGCC	ATTTTATGTC	CAAGGGATAT	CCCCTTGTGT	GCTCTCAGAG	840
GCTGGCTTTG	TCTTACAGG	AAACAGGAC	ACGGTACAGT	TTTTTCTG	TGGTGGATGT	900
TTAGGAAATT	GGGAGAAGG	AGATGATCCT	TGGAAGAAC	ATGCCAAATG	GTTCCCCAAA	960
TGTCAATTTC	TTCGGAGTAA	CAAATCCTCA	GAGGAAATT	CCCAGTATAT	TCAAAGCTAC	1020
AAGGGATTG	TTGACATAAC	GGGAGAACAT	TTTGTGAATT	CCTGGGTCCA	GAGAGAATTA	1080
CCTATGGCAT	CAGCTTATTG	CAATGACAGC	ATCTTGTCTT	ACGAAGAACT	ACCGCTGGAC	1140
TCTTTAAGG	ACTGGCCCG	GGAAATCAGCT	GTGGGAGTTG	CAGCACTGCC	CAAAGCAGGT	1200
CTTTCTACA	CAGGTATAAA	GGACATCGTC	CAGTGTCTT	CCTGTGGAGG	GTGTTAGAG	1260
AAATGGCAGG	AAGGTGATGA	CCCATTAGAC	GATCACACCA	GATGTTTCC	CAATTGTCCA	1320
TTTCTCCAA	ATATGAAGTC	CTCTGCGGAA	GTGACTCCAG	ACCTTCAGAG	CCGTGGTGA	1380
CTTTGTGAAT	TACTGGAAAC	CACAAGTGAA	AGCAATCTTG	AAGATTCAAT	AGCAGTTGGT	1440
CCTATAGTGC	CAGAAATGGC	ACAGGGTCAA	GCCCAGTGGT	TTCAAGAGCC	AAAGAATCTG	1500
AATGAGCAGC	TGAGAGCAGC	TTATACCGC	GCCAGTTCC	GCCACATGTC	TTGCTTGTAT	1560
ATCTCTCCG	ATCTGGCCAC	GGACCACCTG	CTGGGCTGTC	ATCTGTCTAT	TGCTTCAAAA	1620
CACATCAGCA	AAACCTGTGCA	AGAACCTCTG	GTGCTGCTG	AGGTCTTGG	CAACTTGAAC	1680
TCTGTCATGT	GTGTCGAGGG	TGAAGCTGGA	AGTGGAAAGA	CGGTCTCTT	GAAGAAAATA	1740
GCTTTCTGT	GGGCATCTGG	ATGCTGCTCC	CTGTTAAACA	GGTTCCAGCT	GGTTTTCTAC	1800
CTCTCCCTTA	GTTCACCAAG	ACCAGACGAG	GGGCTGGCCA	GTATCATCTG	TGACCAGCTC	1860
CTACAGAAAG	AAGGTCTGT	TACTGAAATG	TGCATGAGGA	ACATTATCCA	GCAGTTAAAG	1920
AATCAGGTCT	TATTCTTTT	AGATGACTAC	AAAGAAATAT	GTTCAATCCC	TCAAGTCATA	1980
GGAAAACCTGA	TTCAAAAAAA	CCACTTATCC	CGGACCTGCC	TATTGATTGC	TGTCCGTACA	2040
AACAGGGCCA	GGGACATCCG	CCGATACCTA	GAGACCATTC	TAGAGATCAA	AGCATITCCC	2100
TTTTATAATA	CTGTCGTAT	ATTACCGAAG	CTCTTTAC	ATAATATGAC	TCGTCTGCCA	2160

することによって排卵を人為的に促進する方法が提供される。これによって、新たな不妊療法の開発が可能となり、有用動物の生産性も向上させることができる。

#### 【0033】

##### 【配列表】

配列番号：1

配列の長さ：5984

配列の型：核酸

鎖の数：二本鎖

10 トポロジー：直鎖状

配列の種類：cDNA to mRNA

起源

生物名：ヒト

AAGTTTATGG TTACTTTGG AAAGAACAA AGTTTGCAGA AGATACAGAA AACTCCTCTC 2220  
 TTGCGCCG CGATCTGTGC TCATTGGTT CAGTATCCTT TTGACCCATC CTTTGATGAT 2280  
 GTGCCGTCTT TCAAGTCCTA TATGGAACCC CTTCCTTAA GGAACAAAGC GACAGCTGAA 2340  
 ATTCTCAAAG CAACTGTGTC CCTCTGTGGT GAGCTGGCT TGAAACGGTT TTTTCATGT 2400  
 TGCTTGAGT TTAATGATGA TGATCTCGCA GAAGCAGGGG TTGATGAAGA TGAAGATCTA 2460  
 ACCATGTGCT TGATGAGCAA ATTTACAGCC CAGAGACTAA GACCATTCTA CCGGTTTTA 2520  
 AGTCCTGCCT TCCAAGAATT TCTTGCAGGGG ATGAGGCTGA TTGAACCTCT GGATTCAAGAT 2580  
 AGGCAGGAAC ATCAAGATTT GGGACTGTAT CATTGAAAC AAATCAACTC ACCCATGATG 2640  
 ACTGTAAGCC CCTACAACAA TTTTTGAAAC TATGTCCTCA GCCTCCCTTC AACAAAAGCA 2700  
 GGGCCAAAAA TTGCTGCTCA TTGCTCCAT TTAGTGGATA ACAAAAGAGTC ATTGGAGAAAT 2760  
 ATATCTGAAA ATGATGACTA CTTAAAGCAC CAGCCAGAAA TTTCACTGCA GATGCAGTTA 2820  
 CTTAGGGAT TGTCGCAAA TTGTCACAA GCTTACTTTT CAATGGTTTC AGAACATTAA 2880  
 CTGGTTCTTG CCCTGAAAAC TGCTTATCAA AGCAACACTG TTGCTGGTG TTCTCCATT 2940  
 GTTTGCAAT TCCCTCAAGG GAGAACACTG ACTTTGGTG CGCTTAACCT ACAGTACTTT 3000  
 TTCGACCACC CAGAAAGCTT GTCATTGTT AGGAGCATCC ACTTCCCAAT ACAGGAAAT 3060  
 AACACATCAC CCAGAGCACA TTTTCAGTT CTGGAAACAT GTTTGACAA ATCACAGGTG 3120  
 CCAACTATAG ATCAGGACTA TGCTTCTGCC TTTGAACCTA TGAATGAATG GGAGCGAAAT 3180  
 TTAGCTGAAA AACAGGATAA TGAAAGAGC TATATGGATA TGCAGGCCAG GGCATCACCA 3240  
 GACCTTAGA CTGGCTATTG GAAACTTCT CCAAAGCAGT ACAAGATTCC CTGTCTAGAA 3300  
 GTCGATGTGA ATGATATTGA TGTTGTAGGC CAGGATATGC TTGAGATTCT AATGACAGTT 3360  
 TTCTCAGCTT CACAGCGCAT CGAACTCCAT TTAAACCACA GCAGAGGCTT TATAGAAAGC 3420  
 ATCCGCCAG CTCTTGAGCT GTCTAAGGCC TCTGTCACCA AGTGTCCAT AAGCAAGTTG 3480  
 GAACTCAGGG CAGCCGAACA GGAACCTGCTT CTCACCCCTGC CTTCCCTGGA ATCTCTTGA 3540  
 GTCTCAGGGA CAATCCAGTC ACAAGACAA ATCTTCCCTA ATCTGGATAA GTTCCCTGTC 3600  
 CTGAAAGAAC TGTCTGTGGA TCTGGAGGGC AATATAAATG TTTTTCACT CATTCCGTGAA 3660  
 GAATTCCAA ACTTCCACCA TATGGAGAAA TTATTGATCC AAATTCAGC TGAGTATGAT 3720  
 CCTTCCAAAC TAGAAAATT AATTCAAAAT TCTCCAAACC TTCACTTTT CCATCTGAAG 3780  
 TGTAACCTCT TTTCGGATTT TGGGTCTCTC ATGACTATGC TTGTTCCCTG TAAGAAACTC 3840  
 ACAGAAATTAA AGTTTCGGA TTCACTTTT CAAGCCGTCC CATTGTTGC CAGTTGCCA 3900  
 AATTTTATTCT CTCTGAAGAT ATTAATCTT GAAGGCCAGC AATTCCCTGA TGAGGAAACA 3960  
 TCAGAAAAAT TTGCTCATCT TTAGGTTCT CTTAGTAACC TGGAAAGAATT GATCCTTCCT 4020  
 ACTGGGGATG GAATTATCG AGTGGCCAAA CTGATCATCC AGCAGTGTCA GCAGCTTCAT 4080  
 TGTCTCCGAG TCCTCTCATT TTCAAGACT TTGAATGATC ACAGCGTGGT CGAAATTGCC 4140  
 AAAACTAGCAA TCAGTGGAGG TTTCCAGAAA CTTGAGAACCT TAAAGCTTTC AATCAATCAC 4200  
 AAGATTACAG AGGAAGGATA CAGAAATTTC TTTCAGCAC TGGACAAACAT GCCAAACTTG 4260  
 CAGGAGTTGG ACATCTCCAG GCATTTCACA GAGTGTATCA AAGCTCAGGC CACAACAGTC 4320  
 AAGTCTTGA GTCAATGTGT GTTACGACTA CCAAGGCTCA TTAGACTGAA CATGTTAAGT 4380  
 TGGCTCTTGG ATGCAGATGA TATTGCTATTG CTTAATGTCA TGAAAGAAAG ACATCCTCAA 4440  
 TCTAAGTACT TAACATTCT CCAGAAATGG ATACTGCCGT TCTCTCCAAT CATTCAAGAA 4500  
 TAAAGATTTC ACCTAAAAAC TGCTGAATCA ATAATTGTC TTGGGGCATA TTGAGGATGT 4560  
 AAAAAAAAGTT GTTGATTAAT GCTAAAAACC AAATTATCCA AAATTATTTT ATTAAATATT 4620  
 GCATACAAAA GAAAATGTGT AAGGCTTGCT AAAAAACAAA ACAAAACAAA ACACAGTCCT 4680  
 GCATACTCAC CACCAAGCTC AGAAATAAA TCATCACCA TACCTTGTAG GTCCCTGAGT 4740  
 AATCCACCCC AGCTAAAGGC AAACCCCTCA ATCAAGTTA TACAGCAAAC CCTCCATTGT 4800  
 CCATGGTCAA CAGGGAAGGG GTTGGGGACA GGTCTGCCAA TCTATCTAAA AGCCACAAATA 4860  
 TGGAAGAAGT ATTCAATTAA TATAATAAT GGCTAACCTA ACGGTTGAAT CACTTTCATA 4920  
 CATGGATGAA ACGGGTTAA CACAGGATCC ACATGAATCT TCTCTGGGCC AAAATATGTT 4980  
 CCTTAATCCT TGTAGAACCT GTCTTCTATA TTGAACCTAGC TTGAGTACAG TAGAGTTAAC 5040  
 TTACTTTCCA TTATCCACT GCCAAATATAA AGAGGAAACA GGGGTTAGGG AAAAATGACT 5100  
 TCATTCCAGA GGCTTCTCAG AGTTCAACAT ATGCTATAAT TTAGAATTCTT CTTATGAATC 5160

CACTCTACTT GGGTAGAAAA TATTTTATCT CTAGTGATTG CATATTATTT CCATATCATA 5220  
 GTATTCATA GTATTATATT TGATATGAGT GTCTATATCA ATGTCAGTGT CCAGAATTTC 5280  
 GTTCCTACCA GTTGAGTAGT TTTCTGAACG GCCAGAACAC CATTGAAAT TCATGATACT 5340  
 ACTATAAGTT GGTAAACAAC CATACTTTA TCCTCATTT TATTCTCACT AAGAAAAAAG 5400  
 TCAAACCCCC TCCCCTGCC CAAGTATGAA ATATAGGGAC AGTATGTATG GTGTGGTCTC 5460  
 ATTGTTTAG AAAACCACTT ATGACTGGGT GCGGTGGCTC ACACCTGTAA TCCCAGCACT 5520  
 TTGGGAGGCT GAGGGGGCG AATCATTGTA GGTGAGGAGT TCGAGACCGG CCTGGCCAGC 5580  
 ATCGTAAAC CCCATTTTG CTAAAGGTAC AAAAATTAGC CAGGTGTGGT GGCAACATGCC 5640  
 TGTGGTCCA GCCACTGGGG CGGCTGAGAC GCAGGACTTG CTGAACCCG GGAGGCAGAG 5700  
 GTTGCACTGA GCCAGAGATGG CGCCACTGCA TTCCAGCTC GCACACAGAG CAAGACCTG 5760  
 TCTGTTCAA AACAAAAAAAC AAAACCACTT ATATTGCTAG CTACATTAAG AATTCTGAA 5820  
 TATGTTACTG AGCTTGCTTG TGGTAACCCTT ATATAATATC AGAAAGTATA TGTACACCAA 5880  
 AACATGTTGA ACATCCATGT TGTACAAC TG AAATATAAT AATTGTCA ATTATAACCTA 5940  
 AATAAAACTG GAAAAAAA AAAAAAAA AAAAAAAA AAAAAAAA AAAA 5984

配列番号：2

配列の長さ：5366

配列の型：核酸

鎖の数：二本鎖

トポロジー：直鎖状

配列の種類：cDNA to mRNA

起源

生物名：ヒト

## 配列

ACAAAAGGTC CTGTGCTCAC CTGGGACCCCT TCTGGACGTT GCCCTGTGTT CCTCTTCGCC 60  
 TGCCTGTTCA TCTACGACGA ACCCCGGGTA TTGACCCCGAG ACAACAATGC CACTTCATAT 120  
 TGGGACTTC GTCTGGGATT CCAAGGTCA TTCATGCAA AGTCTTAA ATATTTCTC 180  
 ACTGCTTCTC ACTAAAGGAC GGACAGAGCA TTTGTTCTTC AGCCACATAC TTTCCTTCA 240  
 CTGGCCAGCA TTCTCCTCTA TTAGACTAGA ACTGTGGATA AACCTCAGAA AATGGCCACC 300  
 CAGCAGAAAG CCTCTGACGA GAGGATCTCC CAGTTGATC ACAATTGCT GCCAGAGCTG 360  
 TCTGCTCTTC TGCCCTAGA TGCAGTTAG TTGGCAAAGG AACTACAAGA AGAGGAGCAG 420  
 AAGGAGCGAG CAAAAATGCA GAAAGGCTAC AACTCTAA TGCGCAGTGA AGCAAAAAGG 480  
 TTAAAGACTT TTGTGACTTA TGAGCCGTAC AGCTCATGGA TACCACAGGA GATGGGGGCC 540  
 GCTGGGTTTT ACTTCACTGG GTAAAATCT GGGATTCACT GCTTCTCCTG TAGCCTAAC 600  
 CTCTTGGTG CCGGCTCAC GAGACTCCCC ATAGAAGACC ACAAGAGGT TCATCCAGAT 660  
 TGTGGGTCTC TTTGAAACAA GGATGTTGGT AACATTGCCA AGTACCACT AAGGGTGAAG 720  
 AATCTGAAGA CGAGGCTGAG AGGAGGTAA ATGAGGTACC AAGAAGAGGA GGCTAGACTT 780  
 GCATCCTTCA GGAACGGGCC ATTTATGTC CAAGGATAT CCCCTGTGTT GCTCTCAGAG 840  
 GCTGGCTTTG TCTTACAGG TAAACAGGAC ACGGTACAGT GTTTTCTG TGTTGGATGT 900  
 TTAGGAAATT GGGAGAAGG AGATGATCCT TGGAGGAAC ATGCCAAATG GTTCCCCAAA 960  
 TGTGAATTTTC TTCCGAGTAA GAAATCCTCA GAGGAATTAA CCCAGTATAT TCAAAGCTAC 1020  
 AAGGGATTTG TTGACATAAC GGGAGAACAT TTTGTGAATT CCTGGGCTCA GAGAGAATTA 1080  
 CCTATGGCAT CAGCTTATTG CAATGACAGC ATCTTGCTT ACGAAGAACT ACGGCTGGAC 1140  
 TCTTTAAGG ACTGGCCCCG GGAATCAGCT GTGGGAGTTG CAGCACTGGC CAAAGCAGGT 1200  
 CTTTCTACA CAGGTATAAA GGACATCGTC CAGTGCTTT CCTGTGGAGG GTGTTTAGAG 1260  
 AAATGGCAGG AACGTGATGA CCCATTAGAC GATCACACCA GATGTTTICCA CAATTGTCCA 1320  
 TTTCTCCAAA ATATGAAGTC CTCTCGGGAA GTGACTCCAG ACCTTCAGAG CCGTGGTGA 1380  
 CTTTGTGAAT TACTGGAAAC CACAAGTGAA AGCAATCTTG AAGATTCAAT AGCACTTGGT 1440  
 CCTATAGTCC CAGAAATGGC ACAGGGTGAA GCCCAGTGGT TTCAAGAGGC AAAGAATCTG 1500  
 AATGAGCAGC TGAGAGCAGC TTATACCAGC GCCAGTTCC GCCACATGTC TTGCTTGT 1560  
 ATCTCTTCCG ATCTGGCCAC GGACCACTTG CTGGCTGTG ATCTGTCTAT TGCTTCAAAA 1620  
 CACATCAGCA AACCTGTCA AGAACCTCTG GTGCTGCCCT AGGTCTTGG CAACCTGAAAC 1680  
 TCTGTCATGT GTGTGGAGGG TGAAGCTGGA AGTGGAAAGA CGGTCTCTCT GAAGAAAATA 1740  
 GCTTTCTGT GGGCATCTGG ATGCTGTCCC CTGTTAAACA GGTTCCAGCT GGTTTCTAC 1800  
 CTCTCCCTTA GTTCCACCAAG ACCAGACGAG GGGCTGGCCA GTATCATCTG TGACCAGCTC 1860

CTAGAGAAAG AAGGATCTGT TACTGAAATG TGCATGAGGA ACATTATCCA GCAGTTAAAG 1920  
 ATCAGGTCT TATTCCTTT AGATGACTAC AAAGAATAT CTTCAATCCC TCAAGTCATA 1980  
 GGAAAACGTA TTCAAAAAAA CCACTTATCC CGGACCTGCC TATTGATTGC TGTCGGTACA 2040  
 AACACGGGCC GGGACATCCG CCGATACCTA GAGACCATTC TAGAGATCAA AGCATTCCC 2100  
 TTTTATAATA CTGCTGTAT ATTACGGAAG CTCTTTAC ATAATATGAC TCGTCTGCGA 2160  
 AAGTTTATGG TTACTTTGG AAAGAACCAA AGTTTGCAGA AGATACAGAA AACTCCTCTC 2220  
 TTTGCGCGG CGATCTGTGC TCATTGGTT CAGTATCCTT TTGACCCATC CTTTGATGAT 2280  
 GTGGCTGTT TCAAGTCCTA TATGGAACGC CTTTCCTAA GGAACAAAGC GACAGCTGAA 2340  
 ATTCTCAAAG CAACTGTGTC CCTCCTGTGGT GAGCTGGCCT TCAAAGGCCTT TTTTCATGT 2400  
 TGCTTGAAGT TTAATGATGA TGATCTGCCA GAAGCAGGGG TTGATGAAGA TGAAGATCTA 2460  
 ACCATGTGCT TGATGAGCAA ATTTACAGCC CAGAGACTAA GACCATTCTA CCGGTTTTA 2520  
 AGTCTGCCT TCCAAGAATT TCTTGGGGG ATGAGGCTGA TTGAACTCCT GGATTCAAGAT 2580  
 AGCCAGAAC ATCAAGATTG GGGACTGTAT CATTGAAAC AAATCAACTC ACCCATGATG 2640  
 ACTGTAAGCG CCTACAACAA TTTTTGAAC TATGCTCTCA GCCTCCCTC AACAAAGACCA 2700  
 GGGCCCAAAA TTGCTCTCA TTGCTCCAT TTGACTGGATA ACAAAAGAGTC ATTGGAGAAAT 2760  
 ATATCTGAAA ATGATGACTA CTTAAAGCAC CAGCCAGAAA TTTCACTGCA GATGCAGTTA 2820  
 CTTAGGGAT TGTCGCAAT TTGTCACAA GCTTACTTTT CAATGGTTTC AGAACATTAA 2880  
 CTGGTTCTG CCCTGAAAC TGCTTATCAA AGCAACACTG TTGCTGGTGC TTCTCCATT 2940  
 GTTTGCAAT CCTTCAAGG GAGAACACTG ACTTTGGGTG CGCTTAACCTT ACAGTACTTT 3000  
 TTCGACCACCC CAGAAAGCTT GTCAATTGTG AGGAGGATCC ACTTCCCAAT ACGAGGAAAT 3060  
 AACAGATCAC CCAGAGCACA TTTTCAGTT CTGGAAACAT GTTTTGACAA ATCACAGGTG 3120  
 CCAACTATAG ATCAGGACTA TGCTTCTGCC TTTGAACTTA TGAATGAATG GGAGCGAAAT 3180  
 TTAGCTGAAA AAAGGGATAA TGAAAGAGC TATATGGATA TGCAGCCAG GGCATCACCA 3240  
 GACCTTAGTA CTGGCTATTG GAAACTTCT CCAGGACTG ACAAGATTCC CTGCTAGAA 3300  
 GTCGATGTGA ATGATATTGA TGTTGTAGGC CAGGATATGC TTGAGATTCT AATGACAGTT 3360  
 TTCTCAGCTT CACAGCGCAT CGAACTCCAT TTAAACCACA GCAGAGGCTT TATAGAAAGC 3420  
 ATCCGCCAG CCTTGTGACT GTCTAAGGCC TCTGTCACCA AGTGTCCAT AAGCAAGTTG 3480  
 GAACTCAGCG CAGCCGAACA GGAACGTCTT CTCACCCCTGC CTTCCCTGGA ATCTCTGAA 3540  
 GTCTCAGGGCA CAATCCAGTC ACAAGACCAA ATCTTCCATA ATCTGGATAA TTGCTGTGC 3600  
 CTGAAAGAAC TGTCGTGGA TCTGGAGGGC AATATAAATG TTTTTCACT CATTCCCTGAA 3660  
 GAATTTCACAA ACTTCCACCA TATGGAGAAA TTATTGATCC AAATTTCAAGC TGAGTATGAT 3720  
 CCTTCCAAAC TAGTAAAATT AATTCAAAAT TCTCCAAACCC TTCACTGTTT CCATCTGAG 3780  
 TGTAACCTCT TTTCGGATT TGGCTCTCTC ATGACTATGC TTGTTCCCTG TAAGAAACTC 3840  
 ACAGAAATTAA AGTTTCGGA TTCAATTGTTT CAAGCCGTCC CATTGTTGC CAGTTGCCA 3900  
 AATTTCATTT CTCGAAGAT ATTAATCTT GAAGGCCAGC AATTCCCTGA TGAGGAAACA 3960  
 TCAGAAAAT TTGCTCTACAT TTAGGTTCT CTTAGTAACC TGGAAGAAAT GATCCTTCCT 4020  
 ACTGGGGATG GAATTATCG AGTGGCCAA CTGATCATCC AGCAGTGTCA GCAGCTTCAT 4080  
 TGTCTCCGAG TCCTCTCATT TTCAAGACT TTGAATGATG ACACCGTGGT GGAAATTGGT 4140  
 GACCTAGTGT TTCACTGTGC ATGGAAGCCA CTGGTATAGC CAAGCTTCT GCTGCAACAT 4200  
 GTCTATGTAAC ATCAATTGCCC CTCTAGAAAT TTCAACCCG CTTCCCTCATT TTCACATCTA 4260  
 TACTGTTCTCT TCTAGTGTCC TTCTGTGGAT TTAGGCGCAT TCTGGTCAGA TTTGGAAGTA 4320  
 CAAAGGGTC TCCCATTGTT GGATATACAA GCCCTCAAAT CTGGCTTCTT GCCACCTGGT 4380  
 GTTTTAGACA CCTGGCCACA TACTCTCTA AGTACTCCTT TTAAACACTG AAGATGAATA 4440  
 TACACACAGA AAAGTACAAA AATCATGTGT ACTGCTACT GAATTTCATT TTCTTATT 4500  
 CCTTCTTCTT TTGTTTGTGA GACAGAGTTT CGCTCGTGTG GCCCAGGCTG GAGTACAATG 4560  
 GCACGATCTC GGTCACTGC AAACCTCTGCC TCCCTGGGTTCAAGCGATTCT CCTGCCTCAG 4620  
 CCTCCCAAGT AGCTAGGATT ACAGGTGAAC GCCACACAC CTGGCTAATT TTGTATT 4680  
 AGTAAACACA GGTTTCACC ATGTTGGCCA GGCTAGTCTC GAACCTCTGA CCTCAACTG 4740  
 GCCACAGTCC CTGGCTGAG GAACTGAGAT TTCTGTGAG ACCTGAAGGG AGAATGGCC 4800  
 AGGCATAGTT GGTAGAGGAG GAATTGAGAC ATCATTCAA ACAGAGGAA TCACTTGTG 4860

CATAGCCTGG AGTTAAAGAG AACCAGATAT ATTTGAAGAA CTTGGGGAA AAAAAGGAAT 4920  
 GTCTGGAGCA AGAGGCAGGA GTGACTTGTG AGAAGAACAC TGGAGAGGAA AGTAAAAGCC 4980  
 CAATGGAGA GGCCTTGTCG GGTGTGTTAC AAGGGCTGGA TCTCATTTTC TTACTGCTCA 5040  
 GCACTGTTAT TTACGTTAT TAAACAGC TCGGAGCCGT GGCTCAAGCT TGTAATCCCA 5100  
 GCACTTGGG AGGCCGAGGC GGATGGATCA CGAGGTCAGG AGATCGAGAC CATCCTGGCT 5160  
 AACATGGTGA AACCCCGTCT CTACTAAAAA TACAAAAAA TAGCCAGGCG TGATGGGGG 5220  
 CACCTGTTAGT CCCAGCTACT CGGGAGGCTG AGGCAGGAGA ATGGTGTGAA CCCGGGAGGT 5280  
 GGAGCTTGA GTGAGCCAAG ATCATGCCAC TGCACTCCAG CCTGGGCAAC AGAACGAGAC 5340  
 TCCGCTCAA AAAAAAAA CAAAAA 5366

配列番号：3

配列の長さ：1404

配列の型：アミノ酸

10 トポロジー：直鎖状

配列の種類：タンパク質

## 配列

Met	Ala	Thr	Gln	Gln	Lys	Ala	Ser	Asp	Glu	Arg	Ile	Ser	Gln	Phe	Asp
1															
															15
His	Asn	Leu	Leu	Pro	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val
															30
Gln	Leu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Arg	Ala	Lys	
															45
Met	Gln	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Gln	Met	Arg	Ser	Glu	Ala	Lys	Arg	Leu
															60
Lys	Thr	Phe	Val	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Trp	Ile	Pro	Gln	Glu
															80
Met	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Gly	Val	Lys	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gln
															95
Cys	Phe	Cys	Cys	Ser	Leu	Ile	Leu	Phe	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Thr	Arg	Leu
															110
Pro	Ile	Glu	Asp	His	Lys	Arg	Phe	His	Pro	Asp	Cys	Gly	Phe	Leu	Leu
															125
Asn	Lys	Asp	Val	Gly	Asn	Ile	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Arg	Val	Lys	Asn
															140
Leu	Lys	Ser	Arg	Leu	Arg	Gly	Gly	Lys	Met	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Glu	Glu	
															160
Ala	Arg	Leu	Ala	Ser	Phe	Arg	Asn	Trp	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Val	Gln	Gly	Ile
															175
Ser	Pro	Cys	Val	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gly	Phe	Val	Phe	Thr	Gly	Lys	Gln
															190
Asp	Thr	Val	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Cys	Gly	Gly	Cys	Leu	Gly	Asn	Trp	Glu
															205
Glu	Gly	Asp	Asp	Pro	Trp	Lys	Glu	His	Ala	Lys	Trp	Phe	Pro	Lys	Cys
															220
Glu	Phe	Leu	Arg	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ser	Glu	Glu	Ile	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Ile	
															240
Gln	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Phe	Val	Asp	Ile	Thr	Gly	Glu	His	Phe	Val	Asn
															255
Ser	Trp	Val	Gln	Arg	Glu	Leu	Pro	Met	Ala	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Cys	Asn	Asp
															270
Ser	Ile	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Asp	Ser	Phe	Lys	Asp	Trp
															285
Pro	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Val	Gly	Val	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala	Lys	Ala	Gly	Leu

21

290	295	300
Phe Tyr Thr Gly Ile Lys Asp Ile Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Cys Gly Gly		
305	310	315
Cys Leu Glu Lys Trp Gln Glu Gly Asp Asp Pro Leu Asp Asp His Thr		
325	330	335
Arg Cys Phe Pro Asn Cys Pro Phe Leu Gln Asn Met Lys Ser Ser Ala		
340	345	350
Glu Val Thr Pro Asp Leu Gln Ser Arg Gly Glu Leu Cys Glu Leu Leu		
355	360	365
Glu Thr Thr Ser Glu Ser Asn Leu Glu Asp Ser Ile Ala Val Gly Pro		
370	375	380
Ile Val Pro Glu Met Ala Gln Gly Glu Ala Gln Trp Phe Gln Glu Ala		
385	390	395
Lys Asn Leu Asn Glu Gln Leu Arg Ala Ala Tyr Thr Ser Ala Ser Phe		
405	410	415
Arg His Met Ser Leu Leu Asp Ile Ser Ser Asp Leu Ala Thr Asp His		
420	425	430
Leu Leu Gly Cys Asp Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Lys His Ile Ser Lys Pro		
435	440	445
Val Gln Glu Pro Leu Val Leu Pro Glu Val Phe Gly Asn Leu Asn Ser		
450	455	460
Val Met Cys Val Glu Gly Glu Ala Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Val Leu Leu		
465	470	475
Lys Lys Ile Ala Phe Leu Trp Ala Ser Gly Cys Cys Pro Leu Leu Asn		
485	490	495
Arg Phe Gln Leu Val Phe Tyr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Arg Pro Asp		
500	505	510
Glu Gly Leu Ala Ser Ile Ile Cys Asp Gln Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Gly		
515	520	525
Ser Val Thr Glu Met Cys Met Arg Asn Ile Ile Gln Gln Leu Lys Asn		
530	535	540
Gln Val Leu Phe Leu Leu Asp Asp Tyr Lys Glu Ile Cys Ser Ile Pro		
545	550	555
Gln Val Ile Gly Lys Leu Ile Gln Lys Asn His Leu Ser Arg Thr Cys		
565	570	575
Leu Leu Ile Ala Val Arg Thr Asn Arg Ala Arg Asp Ile Arg Arg Tyr		
580	585	590
Leu Glu Thr Ile Leu Glu Ile Lys Ala Phe Pro Phe Tyr Asn Thr Val		
595	600	605
Cys Ile Leu Arg Lys Leu Phe Ser His Asn Met Thr Arg Leu Arg Lys		
610	615	620
Phe Met Val Tyr Phe Gly Lys Asn Gln Ser Leu Gln Lys Ile Gln Lys		
625	630	635
Thr Pro Leu Phe Val Ala Ala Ile Cys Ala His Trp Phe Gln Tyr Pro		
645	650	655
Phe Asp Pro Ser Phe Asp Asp Val Ala Val Phe Lys Ser Tyr Met Glu		
660	665	670
Arg Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Lys Ala Thr Ala Glu Ile Leu Lys Ala Thr		
675	680	685
Val Ser Ser Cys Gly Glu Leu Ala Leu Lys Gly Phe Phe Ser Cys Cys		

22

23

690	695	700
Phe Glu Phe Asn Asp Asp Asp Leu Ala Glu Ala Gly Val Asp Glu Asp		
705	710	715
Glu Asp Leu Thr Met Cys Leu Met Ser Lys Phe Thr Ala Gln Arg Leu		720
725	730	735
Arg Pro Phe Tyr Arg Phe Leu Ser Pro Ala Phe Gln Glu Phe Leu Ala		
740	745	750
Gly Met Arg Leu Ile Glu Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Arg Gln Glu His Gln		
755	760	765
Asp Leu Gln Leu Tyr His Leu Lys Gln Ile Asn Ser Pro Met Met Thr		
770	775	780
Val Ser Ala Tyr Asn Asn Phe Leu Asn Tyr Val Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser		
785	790	795
Thr Lys Ala Gly Pro Lys Ile Val Ser His Leu Leu His Leu Val Asp		800
805	810	815
Asn Lys Glu Ser Leu Glu Asn Ile Ser Glu Asn Asp Asp Tyr Leu Lys		
820	825	830
His Gln Pro Glu Ile Ser Leu Gln Met Gln Leu Leu Arg Gly Leu Trp		
835	840	845
Gln Ile Cys Pro Gln Ala Tyr Phe Ser Met Val Ser Glu His Leu Leu		
850	855	860
Val Leu Ala Leu Lys Thr Ala Tyr Gln Ser Asn Thr Val Ala Ala Cys		
865	870	875
Ser Pro Phe Val Leu Gln Phe Leu Gln Gly Arg Thr Leu Thr Leu Gly		
885	890	895
Ala Leu Asn Leu Gln Tyr Phe Phe Asp His Pro Glu Ser Leu Ser Leu		
900	905	910
Leu Arg Ser Ile His Phe Pro Ile Arg Gly Asn Lys Thr Ser Pro Arg		
915	920	925
Ala His Phe Ser Val Leu Glu Thr Cys Phe Asp Lys Ser Gln Val Pro		
930	935	940
Thr Ile Asp Gln Asp Tyr Ala Ser Ala Phe Glu Pro Met Asn Glu Trp		
945	950	955
Glu Arg Asn Leu Ala Glu Lys Glu Asp Asn Val Lys Ser Tyr Met Asp		
965	970	975
Met Gln Arg Arg Ala Ser Pro Asp Leu Ser Thr Gly Tyr Trp Lys Leu		
980	985	990
Ser Pro Lys Gln Tyr Lys Ile Pro Cys Leu Glu Val Asp Val Asn Asp		
995	1000	1005
Ile Asp Val Val Gly Gln Asp Met Leu Glu Ile Leu Met Thr Val Phe		
1010	1015	1020
Ser Ala Ser Gln Arg Ile Glu Leu His Leu Asn His Ser Arg Gly Phe		
1025	1030	1035
Ile Glu Ser Ile Arg Pro Ala Leu Glu Leu Ser Lys Ala Ser Val Thr		1040
1045	1050	1055
Lys Cys Ser Ile Ser Lys Leu Glu Leu Ser Ala Ala Glu Gln Glu Leu		
1060	1065	1070
Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Ser Leu Glu Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Gly Thr Ile		
1075	1080	1085
Gln Ser Gln Asp Gln Ile Phe Pro Asn Leu Asp Lys Phe Leu Cys Leu		

24

1090                    1095                    1100  
 Lys Glu Leu Ser Val Asp Leu Glu Gly Asn Ile Asn Val Phe Ser Val  
 1105                    1110                    1115                    1120  
 Ile Pro Glu Glu Phe Pro Asn Phe His His Met Glu Lys Leu Leu Ile  
 1125                    1130                    1135  
 Gln Ile Ser Ala Glu Tyr Asp Pro Ser Lys Leu Val Lys Leu Ile Gln  
 1140                    1145                    1150  
 Asn Ser Pro Asn Leu His Val Phe His Leu Lys Cys Asn Phe Phe Ser  
 1155                    1160                    1165  
 Asp Phe Gly Ser Leu Met Thr Met Leu Val Ser Cys Lys Lys Leu Thr  
 1170                    1175                    1180  
 Glu Ile Lys Phe Ser Asp Ser Phe Phe Gln Ala Val Pro Phe Val Ala  
 1185                    1190                    1195                    1200  
 Ser Leu Pro Asn Phe Ile Ser Leu Lys Ile Leu Asn Leu Glu Gly Gln  
 1205                    1210                    1215  
 Gln Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Ala Tyr Ile Leu Gly  
 1220                    1225                    1230  
 Ser Leu Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Ile Leu Pro Thr Gly Asp Gly Ile  
 1235                    1240                    1245  
 Tyr Arg Val Ala Lys Leu Ile Ile Gln Gln Cys Gln Gln Leu His Cys  
 1250                    1255                    1260  
 Leu Arg Val Leu Ser Phe Phe Lys Thr Leu Asn Asp Asp Ser Val Val  
 1265                    1270                    1275                    1280  
 Glu Ile Ala Lys Val Ala Ile Ser Gly Gly Phe Gln Lys Leu Glu Asn  
 1285                    1290                    1295  
 Leu Lys Leu Ser Ile Asn His Lys Ile Thr Glu Glu Gly Tyr Arg Asn  
 1300                    1305                    1310  
 Phe Phe Gln Ala Leu Asp Asn Met Pro Asn Leu Gln Glu Leu Asp Ile  
 1315                    1320                    1325  
 Ser Arg His Phe Thr Glu Cys Ile Lys Ala Gln Ala Thr Thr Val Lys  
 1330                    1335                    1340  
 Ser Leu Ser Gln Cys Val Leu Arg Leu Pro Arg Leu Ile Arg Leu Asn  
 1345                    1350                    1355                    1360  
 Met Leu Ser Trp Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Asp Ile Ala Leu Leu Asn Val  
 1365                    1370                    1375  
 Met Lys Glu Arg His Pro Gln Ser Lys Tyr Leu Thr Ile Leu Gln Lys  
 1380                    1385                    1390  
 Trp Ile Leu Pro Phe Ser Pro Ile Ile Gln Lys  
 1395                    1400                    1403

配列番号：4

配列の長さ：1295

配列の型：アミノ酸

## 配列

Met Ala Thr Gln Gln Lys Ala Ser Asp Glu Arg Ile Ser Gln Phe Asp  
 1                    5                    10                    15  
 His Asn Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Asp Ala Val  
 20                    25                    30  
 Gln Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Glu Gln Lys Glu Arg Ala Lys  
 35                    40                    45  
 Met Gln Lys Gly Tyr Asn Ser Gln Met Arg Ser Glu Ala Lys Arg Leu

27

50	55	60
Lys Thr Phe Val Thr Tyr Glu Pro Tyr Ser Ser Trp Ile Pro Gln Glu		
65	70	75
Met Ala Ala Ala Gly Phe Tyr Phe Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Gly Ile Gln		
85	90	95
Cys Phe Cys Cys Ser Leu Ile Leu Phe Gly Ala Gly Leu Thr Arg Leu		
100	105	110
Pro Ile Glu Asp His Lys Arg Phe His Pro Asp Cys Gly Phe Leu Leu		
115	120	125
Asn Lys Asp Val Gly Asn Ile Ala Lys Tyr Asp Ile Arg Val Lys Asn		
130	135	140
Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Arg Gly Gly Lys Met Arg Tyr Gln Glu Glu Glu		
145	150	155
Ala Arg Leu Ala Ser Phe Arg Asn Trp Pro Phe Tyr Val Gln Gly Ile		
165	170	175
Ser Pro Cys Val Leu Ser Glu Ala Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Gly Lys Gln		
180	185	190
Asp Thr Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Cys Gly Gly Cys Leu Gly Asn Trp Glu		
195	200	205
Glu Gly Asp Asp Pro Trp Lys Glu His Ala Lys Trp Phe Pro Lys Cys		
210	215	220
Glu Phe Leu Arg Ser Lys Ser Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ile		
225	230	235
Gln Ser Tyr Lys Gly Phe Val Asp Ile Thr Gly Glu His Phe Val Asn		
245	250	255
Ser Trp Val Gln Arg Glu Leu Pro Met Ala Ser Ala Tyr Cys Asn Asp		
260	265	270
Ser Ile Phe Ala Tyr Glu Glu Leu Arg Leu Asp Ser Phe Lys Asp Trp		
275	280	285
Pro Arg Glu Ser Ala Val Gly Val Ala Ala Leu Ala Lys Ala Gly Leu		
290	295	300
Phe Tyr Thr Gly Ile Lys Asp Ile Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Cys Gly Gly		
305	310	315
Cys Leu Glu Lys Trp Gln Glu Gly Asp Asp Pro Leu Asp Asp His Thr		
325	330	335
Arg Cys Phe Pro Asn Cys Pro Phe Leu Gln Asn Met Lys Ser Ser Ala		
340	345	350
Glu Val Thr Pro Asp Leu Gln Ser Arg Gly Glu Leu Cys Glu Leu Leu		
355	360	365
Glu Thr Thr Ser Glu Ser Asn Leu Glu Asp Ser Ile Ala Val Gly Pro		
370	375	380
Ile Val Pro Glu Met Ala Gln Gly Glu Ala Gln Trp Phe Gln Glu Ala		
385	390	395
Lys Asn Leu Asn Glu Gln Leu Arg Ala Ala Tyr Thr Ser Ala Ser Phe		
405	410	415
Arg His Met Ser Leu Leu Asp Ile Ser Ser Asp Leu Ala Thr Asp His		
420	425	430
Leu Leu Gly Cys Asp Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Lys His Ile Ser Lys Pro		
435	440	445
Val Gln Glu Pro Leu Val Leu Pro Glu Val Phe Gly Asn Leu Asn Ser		

28

29

30

450	455	460
Val Met Cys Val Glu Glu Ala Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Val Leu Leu		
465	470	475
Lys Lys Ile Ala Phe Leu Trp Ala Ser Gly Cys Cys Pro Leu Leu Asn		480
485	490	495
Arg Phe Gln Leu Val Phe Tyr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Arg Pro Asp		
500	505	510
Glu Gly Leu Ala Ser Ile Ile Cys Asp Gln Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Gly		
515	520	525
Ser Val Thr Glu Met Cys Met Arg Asn Ile Ile Gln Gln Leu Lys Asn		
530	535	540
Gln Val Leu Phe Leu Leu Asp Asp Tyr Lys Glu Ile Cys Ser Ile Pro		
545	550	555
Gln Val Ile Gly Lys Leu Ile Gln Lys Asn His Leu Ser Arg Thr Cys		560
565	570	575
Leu Leu Ile Ala Val Arg Thr Asn Arg Ala Arg Asp Ile Arg Arg Tyr		
580	585	590
Leu Glu Thr Ile Leu Glu Ile Lys Ala Phe Pro Phe Tyr Asn Thr Val		
595	600	605
Cys Ile Leu Arg Lys Leu Phe Ser His Asn Met Thr Arg Leu Arg Lys		
610	615	620
Phe Met Val Tyr Phe Gly Lys Asn Gln Ser Leu Gln Lys Ile Gln Lys		
625	630	635
Thr Pro Leu Phe Val Ala Ala Ile Cys Ala His Trp Phe Gln Tyr Pro		640
645	650	655
Phe Asp Pro Ser Phe Asp Asp Val Ala Val Phe Lys Ser Tyr Met Glu		
660	665	670
Arg Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Lys Ala Thr Ala Glu Ile Leu Lys Ala Thr		
675	680	685
Val Ser Ser Cys Gly Glu Leu Ala Leu Lys Gly Phe Phe Ser Cys Cys		
690	695	700
Phe Glu Phe Asn Asp Asp Asp Leu Ala Glu Ala Gly Val Asp Glu Asp		
705	710	715
Glu Asp Leu Thr Met Cys Leu Met Ser Lys Phe Thr Ala Gln Arg Leu		720
725	730	735
Arg Pro Phe Tyr Arg Phe Leu Ser Pro Ala Phe Gln Glu Phe Leu Ala		
740	745	750
Gly Met Arg Leu Ile Glu Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Arg Gln Glu His Gln		
755	760	765
Asp Leu Gly Leu Tyr His Leu Lys Gln Ile Asn Ser Pro Met Met Thr		
770	775	780
Val Ser Ala Tyr Asn Asn Phe Leu Asn Tyr Val Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser		
785	790	795
Thr Lys Ala Gly Pro Lys Ile Val Ser His Leu Leu His Leu Val Asp		800
805	810	815
Asn Lys Glu Ser Leu Glu Asn Ile Ser Glu Asn Asp Asp Tyr Leu Lys		
820	825	830
His Gln Pro Glu Ile Ser Leu Gln Met Gln Leu Leu Arg Gly Leu Trp		
835	840	845
Gln Ile Cys Pro Gln Ala Tyr Phe Ser Met Val Ser Glu His Leu Leu		

850	855	860
Val Leu Ala Leu Lys Thr Ala Tyr Gln Ser Asn Thr Val Ala Ala Cys		
865	870	875
Ser Pro Phe Val Leu Gln Phe Leu Gln Gly Arg Thr Leu Thr Leu Gly		880
885	890	895
Ala Leu Asn Leu Gln Tyr Phe Asp His Pro Glu Ser Leu Ser Leu		
900	905	910
Leu Arg Ser Ile His Phe Pro Ile Arg Gly Asn Lys Thr Ser Pro Arg		
915	920	925
Ala His Phe Ser Val Leu Glu Thr Cys Phe Asp Lys Ser Gln Val Pro		
930	935	940
Thr Ile Asp Gln Asp Tyr Ala Ser Ala Phe Glu Pro Met Asn Glu Trp		
945	950	955
Glu Arg Asn Leu Ala Glu Lys Glu Asp Asn Val Lys Ser Tyr Met Asp		960
965	970	975
Met Gln Arg Arg Ala Ser Pro Asp Leu Ser Thr Gly Tyr Trp Lys Leu		
980	985	990
Ser Pro Lys Gln Tyr Lys Ile Pro Cys Leu Glu Val Asp Val Asn Asp		
995	1000	1005
Ile Asp Val Val Gln Asp Met Leu Glu Ile Leu Met Thr Val Phe		
1010	1015	1020
Ser Ala Ser Gln Arg Ile Glu Leu His Leu Asn His Ser Arg Gly Phe		
1025	1030	1035
Ile Glu Ser Ile Arg Pro Ala Leu Glu Leu Ser Lys Ala Ser Val Thr		1040
1045	1050	1055
Lys Cys Ser Ile Ser Lys Leu Glu Leu Ser Ala Ala Glu Gln Glu Leu		
1060	1065	1070
Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Ser Leu Glu Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Gly Thr Ile		
1075	1080	1085
Gln Ser Gln Asp Gln Ile Phe Pro Asn Leu Asp Lys Phe Leu Cys Leu		
1090	1095	1100
Lys Glu Leu Ser Val Asp Leu Glu Gly Asn Ile Asn Val Phe Ser Val		
1105	1110	1115
Ile Pro Glu Glu Phe Pro Asn Phe His His Met Glu Lys Leu Ile		1120
1125	1130	1135
Gln Ile Ser Ala Glu Tyr Asp Pro Ser Lys Leu Val Lys Leu Ile Gln		
1140	1145	1150
Asn Ser Pro Asn Leu His Val Phe His Leu Lys Cys Asn Phe Phe Ser		
1155	1160	1165
Asp Phe Gly Ser Leu Met Thr Met Leu Val Ser Cys Lys Lys Leu Thr		
1170	1175	1180
Glu Ile Lys Phe Ser Asp Ser Phe Phe Gln Ala Val Pro Phe Val Ala		
1185	1190	1195
Ser Leu Pro Asn Phe Ile Ser Leu Lys Ile Leu Asn Leu Glu Gly Gln		1200
1205	1210	1215
Gln Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Ala Tyr Ile Leu Gly		
1220	1225	1230
Ser Leu Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Ile Leu Pro Thr Gly Asp Gly Ile		
1235	1240	1245
Tyr Arg Val Ala Lys Leu Ile Ile Gln Gln Cys Gln Gln Leu His Cys		

1250                    1255                    1260  
 Leu Arg Val Leu Ser Phe Phe Lys Thr Leu Asn Asp Asp Ser Val Val  
 1265                    1270                    1275                    1280  
 Glu Ile Gly Glu Leu Val Phe Gln Leu Ala Trp Lys Pro Val Val  
 1285                    1290                    1295

## 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】卵巣内における卵胞の発達過程を示した模式図である。

【図2】ハイブリダイゼーション用プローブの遺伝子位置を示した模式図である。

【図3】卵巣におけるN A I P遺伝子の発現を調べたin situ hybridizationの結果であり、(A)はセンスリボプローブを用いた場合、(B)はアンチセンスリボプローブを用いた場合を示す。

【図4】マウスN A I P遺伝子のノーザン blot分析

の結果である。(A)はマウス各組織での遺伝子発現を示し、各レーンは、1：精巣、2：腎臓、3：骨格筋、4：肝臓、5：肺、6：脾臓、7：脳、8：心臓である。(B)はマウスの発達過程における卵巣内での遺伝子発現を示し、各レーンは、1：2日令、2：3週令、3：12週令、4：分娩3日目、5：18週令である。

【図5】卵巣内におけるN A I P遺伝子の発現が顆粒膜細胞に局在していることを示したin situ hybridization（上段、中断）およびTUNEL法（下段）の結果である。

【図1】

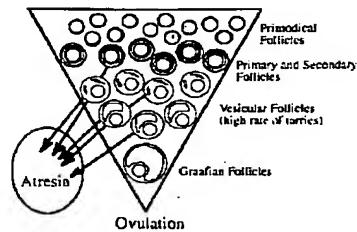
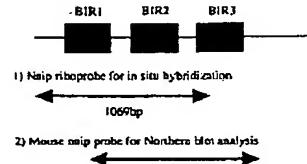
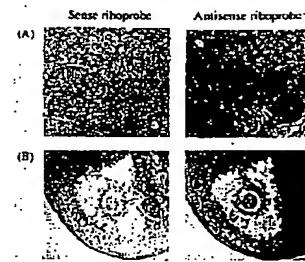


Fig. 1. Follicular development in the mouse ovary

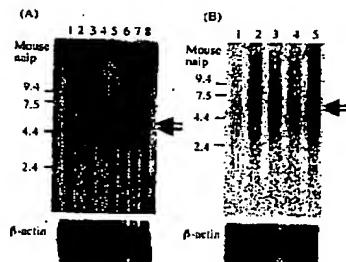
【図2】



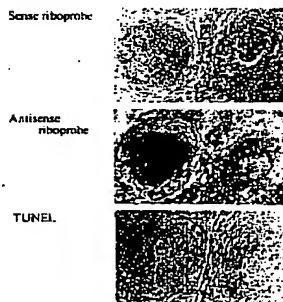
【図3】



【図4】



【図5】



フロントページの続き

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